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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Plea for Open Handedness

Europe Views a Stalemate

Scouts Quench Their Fire

¶ **Institute of Public Relations.** Speakers at the Charlottesville conference are not afraid of dealing with original causes. Even the charge, "Visionary;" daunts them not. While speakers at the institute differ on many points, there is a remarkable unanimity in their conviction that the present world balances represent a tremendous number of geographical and economic injustices which must be corrected before world harmony can be achieved. This leads to a bold proposal that Great Britain, France, and the United States renounce their empires and their empire policies as a necessary step toward averting world war.

¶ **The theory** presented is that only by relinquishing their excessive share of the world's resources can the "have" nations purchase peace and security for the world. Without approving the actions of belligerent dictatorships, one speaker declares that "it is as dangerous to the peace of the world for some nations to cling to empire as it is for other nations to grasp for it." The specific step recommended is that the United States set an example by abandoning legal and extra-legal interests in Cuba, the Philippines, China, and the Orient, and to encourage Britain and France to follow its example.

¶ **The proposal,** of course, is startling; and the "have" nations would need assurances that the present "have not" nations would not take advantage of the situation before considering the relinquishment of present privileges. Nevertheless, the charges of the speakers sound convincing when they declare that Germany and Italy, for instance, are not only Fascist nations, they are hungry nations. The hunger created the Fascism.

¶ **Recognition** is becoming widespread that stability is an essential condition of peace, and that while stability means the upholding of the status quo against violence, the status quo should itself be based on broad justice. Oh, there's leaven at work in men's affairs. Voices are heard. Thoughts are raised. Prayers are felt. Presently, the demands of righteousness will be recognized as possessing more practicality, more true progression than the pride of race or the ambitions of nations. But men—individual men—must equip themselves with trustworthiness if they hope to enjoy the boon of world harmony.

¶ **German Press Rebuttal.** Meeting accusations, that the dictatorships are supplying volunteers to Spain, with counter accusations, Berlin newspapers declare that 207 volunteers and 279 mobilized people have crossed the Pyrennees frontier from France in little more than a week. Aside from such charges, however, the tone of the German press is much modified. While Germany still refuses to accept the Anglo-French proposal for sole naval control, the feeling persists that the foreign office desires to see a settlement which, at least, would confine the Spanish conflict to Spaniards. The democracies' "either—or" policy which means: "accept non-intervention or face sale of arms to the Spanish Government," places the dictatorships in a quandary. If support of the insurgents is countered with support for the Government, the result may be a stalemate which may be broken only by a general war. And, threaten though they may, no European nation wants war today.

¶ **The Jamboree Is Over.** Tested by mud, hot weather, oratory, and crowds, 25,000 Boy Scouts who descended on Washington June 30 and captured the city without a struggle, packed their duffel and turned their backs on the first national jamboree. They ate 750,000 meals, walked some 13,000,000 miles, swapped this for that and that for this, exchanged friendships, photographs, tame snakes and pet lizards, allowed curious noses to lead them through the museums, libraries, and historic spots in Washington, had a swell time. Their camp fire, kept continually aglow during the ten-day meeting, is extinguished, but the warmth of its flames continues to glow in the hearts of those who mingled about it. After lunch on the closing day, 200 special trains left Washington bearing the Scouts back to their homes. Presently workmen will demolish the camp. By Sept. 15, the 350-acre area will be back in its original shape with no cost to the Government or business men, for Scouts pay their way—and incidentally their way is a paying way.

¶ **Bombs in the East.** Chinese-Japanese officials report completion of evacuation of the scene of the clash between the two armies near Peiping, and police patrol the scene. Japan's Kwantung army reoccupies the Amur Islands in alleged violation of an agreement with Moscow, which warns Tokyo that the Soviet patrol is instructed to resist invasion. Thus Soviet-Japanese friction glows dangerously, although both governments seem to desire to treat the incidents as local. What a lot depends upon calm thinking!

In the Boston Section:

Vanderbilt spinnaker gybe ruled out.

Wool strike ends; handlers sign agreement.

Musicians' relief project employs lobbyist.

East wind tempers three-day hot spell.

And news from all New England in the

Second Section Beginning on Page 11.

'Marital' Clause Repeal Voted In U.S. Economy Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Outright repeal of section 213, the "marriage clause" of the 1932 economy act was voted yesterday by the House of Representatives.

The section, long a target of national women's organizations, provided for dismissal of either husband or wife, if both were employed by the Federal Government. Since its enactment, 1835 married Government employees have been laid off, 80 per cent of whom were women.

Women's organizations worked for repeal, not because of the actual effect of the section, but because of the precedent it established in making marital status instead of merit a qualification for employment.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the National Woman's Party and the National League of Women Voters have all worked for repeal.

Amendments Defeated

A more complete victory was won by opponents of the section than they had anticipated. A committee amendment providing for dismissal of one spouse if the combined salaries of husband and wife working for the Government totaled $4000 or more, was deleted on the floor of the House. An amendment introduced by John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri, author of "213," seeking to retain and strengthen the "marriage clause," was defeated.

The repeal measure was passed by a vote of 203 to 129. It now goes to the Senate where it probably will be held up for some time by other business.

The five women members of the House forgot party lines and stood together in urging the men to vote for repeal. Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York, was instrumental in getting the rules committee to give the bill the right-of-way in the House. Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts led the fight on the minority side. Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York was author of the repeal resolution.

Last Major Provision

Section 213 was passed five years ago as a "spread-the-work" measure. It is the last major provision of the 1932 economy act to go.

As an economy move, its effect was nullified by the large number of new employees taken on with the coming of the New Deal. A questionnaire sent out by the Government Workers' Council analyzed by the women's bureau of the Department of Labor showed that in four fifths of the dismissal cases, places vacated either were filled or the agency took on additional personnel.

Persons who lost their jobs were largely among lower-paid employees. Over 60 per cent of the men and more than 70 per cent of the women had basic salaries of less than $2000. More than two thirds of those reporting had been in the Government service for 10 years or longer.

Opposing repeal, Representative Cochran called attention to the poll of the Institute of Public Opinion in which 89 per cent of those voting were opposed to both husband and wife holding Government jobs.

Zeeland Takes Tip On Press Relations

BRUSSELS, July 9 (AP)—Premier Paul van Zeeland was disclosed today to have taken a tip on press relations from President Roosevelt during his recent trip to the United States. Apparently impressed by the White House press conferences, the Premier announced his decision to receive newspaper men after each Cabinet session.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reporting" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Wheeler Urges Referendum On Changing Court

Montana Democrat Says People Are Ones to Decide

Promises to Back It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D) of Montana, first opponent of the President's court plan to take the floor demanded today that the whole scheme be submitted to direct vote of the people by means of a constitutional amendment.

In a bitter reply to three days of steady New Deal hammering, Senator Wheeler declared the matter of such vital importance as to require a national referendum.

"Why don't you submit such an amendment?" he cried to Administration leaders "because you don't dare to submit it!"

Senator Wheeler said he would support such an amendment designed to accomplish the same objectives as the pending bill.

Only an hour before at a press conference President Roosevelt had denied that he was planning to submit a constitutional amendment limiting the terms of Supreme Court judges. New Deal Senators have discussed this proposal as a possible supplementary step to the court fight in Congress.

Senator Wheeler denied that there would be any difficulty in getting a popular referendum on the issue if the machinery of a constitutional amendment were used. He argues that Congress has the power to change the size of the court under the letter of the Constitution but vigorously charged that this is violative of the whole spirit of that document.

Denounces Party Pressure

Senator Wheeler prefaced his speech with a bitter denunciation of alleged New Deal pressure and "intolerance" in dealing with Democrats who opposed the court plan. Never in his 14 years' experience in the Senate, he said, had he seen such an "appeal to the prejudices of the people." He charged that Postmaster General Farley had embarked on a campaign of political reprisal, and the radio speeches had been "censored" and talks cut off.

"I want to see the people themselves vote upon this proposal," he cried at one point. "They and they alone have the right to decide it."

For the first time in almost four days' debate the speaker was allowed to speak without heckling or interruption. Just prior to the Wheeler speech, Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, co-author of the court bill, in a formal statement denied that the pending measure was permissive rather than mandatory, and announced that an amendment would be introduced changing "may" to "shall" in connection with the President's appointment of additional judges.

President Denies Amendment

President Roosevelt said today that he was not considering a constitutional amendment to supplement the present court bill, set a

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

The Wheat Harvest Has Many Compensations

Binder Cuts a Swath

Farmers Harvest $140,000,000 Crop Of Kansas Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Kan., July 9 — With cutters at work in the northernmost tier of counties, Kansas farmers are nearing completion of their most profitable wheat harvest since 1928.

Latest estimates place the 1937 yield at 141,000,000 bushels. July 3, the price of cash wheat at Kansas City was $1.32 for No. 2 quality. At Wichita, in the heart of the greatest wheat producing section, $1.10 was being paid and the return was above $1 at country shipping points throughout the State. A dollar a bushel to the producer is an actuality for the first time since 1929.

A rapid upward movement in the Chicago market indicates even higher prices in Kansas. A factor in that rise has been considerable last-minute rust damage to the Kansas crop, not calculated in the latest official estimates. That damage may cut the yield below 140,000,000 bushels, but the upturn in prices leaves a $140,000,000 return still in prospect for the farmers. That exceeds the entire value of all Kansas crops in 1932 or 1933. Last year the wheat income was $131,000,000. The State's largest crop, 239,907,708 bushels in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Wide World — Old-Time Steam Thresher at Work on Kansas Field

Tension Around Peiping Eased By Withdrawal of Both Forces

PEIPING, July 9 (AP)—Official Chinese-Japanese spokesmen announced today that Chinese troops had completed evacuation of the trouble zone of Wanpinghsien, scene of a clash between Japanese and Chinese armies.

The spokesmen said the Wanpinghsien incident had been "successfully localized" by the withdrawal and replacement of the troops by police. They added that partial evacuation of Japanese troops had been accomplished, despite sporadic shooting.

A Japanese communiqué issued at Tientsin said Chinese troops had withdrawn across the Yungting river after five hours of negotiation and that the Japanese had dissolved their fighting formation.

Sporadic fighting preceded and slowed the evacuation.

Peasants Flee From Fighting

Chinese asserted that the Japanese launched an attack on 200 Chinese gendarmes who were en route to the besieged city of Wanpinghsien, a suburb of Peiping, to take over the duties of the garrison from the 29th Chinese army.

One Chinese gendarme was known to have been killed and four wounded in the latest clash. Chinese trench mortars immediately joined battle with the Japanese light artillery. The sky was filled with smoke puffs as the sound of machine guns and rifles indicated the battle was once again becoming general.

Peasants were fleeing the embattled countryside in a downpour of rain that failed to stop military operations.

Japanese troops were reported to have opened fire also on the troops of General Sung's 29th Army as they were withdrawing westward across the Yungting river. The Japanese declared they were forced to open fire to cover the retreat to Fengtai, their base at the strategic railway center 12 miles west of Peiping.

Japanese Evacuation Reported

At 2:30 P. M. (1:30 A. M., E. S. T.) Japanese sources said their evacuation of the west bank of the river had been completed. In accordance with the terms of the truce, the Japanese said, their forces were now concentrated along the eastern bank of the river and along the northern embankment of the strategic railroad from Peiping to Hankow.

Japan maintains about 7000 troops in the Peiping area under the 1901 Boxer protocol which gave it—along with the United States and other major powers—the right to keep the route from Peiping to the sea open by force. The Japanese garrison has been augmented recently because of the increasing Japanese population in the area.

These troops were engaged on secret night maneuvers when the clash occurred. The Japanese charge the Chinese fired the first shot; Chinese say the Japanese were the aggressors.

Moscow protests re-occupation of Amur Islands: Page 2.

Wages-Hours Bill Approved; Put On Senate Calendar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Drastically modified, with many of the discretionary powers vested in a national labor board now cut out, the Black-Connery wages-hours bill is today on the Senate's waiting list, having been favorably reported out of committee late yesterday.

The measure would scarcely be recognized by those who studied the original bill, one of the most important proposals of the current session and which aroused great discussion on its introduction six weeks ago. For the following changes have been made:

Most of the discretionary powers to be given to a board have been discarded. Instead of flexible authority to fix maximum hours and minimum wages, a rigid "roof" of 40 cents an hour and 40 hours a week has been set, beyond which the board may not operate.

Wide classes of employment are exempt from the provisions of the bill, including railroad men except the lower paid, fishermen, all agricultural workers, professional men and executives, and employees of local retailers—a group likely to run into great numbers.

Definitions Dropped

Definitions of labor organization and labor dispute setting very broad bounds have been omitted.

"Oppressive wages" and "oppressive work weeks," formerly to have

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Three Girl Campers Check Forest Fire

By the Canadian Press

Kirkland Lake, Ont., July 9

Three girls from the United States, canoeing in the Kirkland Lake district, are credited with checking a serious forest fire.

Mary Celia Thompson of St. Louis and two companions found a large camp fire spreading along Lucker Lake. No one else was near, so the girls fought the flames for two hours with water from the lake. When it was extinguished they notified fire rangers.

Beer Men Ban Sale to Selves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, July 9 — Liquor store clerks may sell whisky to the public, but not to one another.

Sale of whisky, beer and gin has been banned at the annual picnic of the Allegheny County branch of the State Liquor Control Board Employees' Association, to be held at Bradford Woods on Sunday. There will be a bar, but only soft drinks and ice cream cones will be dispensed over it, members of the association said today.

At the meeting which decided to ban hard liquor, proponents of the move urged that it would be unseemly for members of the association to sell liquor in the presence of their wives and sweethearts who will be present at the picnic.

The association has about 300 members and sells hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of liquor each year to residents of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

Earhart Search In Crucial Stage, Navy Airmen Say

HONOLULU, July 9 (AP)—The search for Amelia Earhart is considered by navy airmen to be entering its crucial phase today.

Despite a forecast of rain and poor visibility, officers in the battleship Colorado planned to catapult her three planes aloft again in expectation of completing an aerial search of the Phoenix Islands tomorrow.

Airmen, in flights yesterday and Wednesday, felt they had eliminated the possibility that she was in the area around Winslow Reef.

By sea and air search for the missing aviator and her navigator, Frededick J. Noonan, has encompassed approximately 136,000 square miles without even sighting some of the shoals and sand pits supposed to exist in the vast area.

Three planes from the Colorado, steaming steadily from the equator southward to the Phoenix Islands, soared for 500 miles over the area east and south of Howland Island yesterday but sighted no trace of the pair.

The Colorado's fliers, awaiting aid over the week-end from the aircraft carrier Lexington's plane armada, today planned to swing southward once again but come back on a course west of the Phoenix and Howland islands.

This expedition would cover area previously unexplored by the Coast Guard cutter Itasca, which for days carried on the search alone.

Kingsford-Smith's Landing-Gear Found

AKRON, Ohio, July 9 (AP)—A tire, wheel and broken landing gear found floating in the Bay of Bengal off the Andaman Island have been identified as part of the plane of Captain Charles Kingsford-Smith, famous Australian aviator, missing since November, 1935, the B. F. Goodrich Co. announced yesterday.

A photograph of the tire, plainly showing factory numerals, was forwarded to the Goodrich Company, and the Lockheed Aircraft Company identified the numbers as those of one of the tires on Kingsford-Smith's American-built plane, Goodrich officials said.

N. M. Andrews of Moulmein, Burma forwarded the photograph and details of the discovery to the United States.

Capt. Kingsford-Smith was believed to have gone down in a severe storm on a London-Australia flight.

Scout Jamboree Comes to End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Twenty-five thousand Boy Scouts pulled up their tent pegs, packed their duffle bags, crated their pets, and said good-by to new-found friends today as bugles officially sounded "retreat" from the first national jamboree.

It was estimated that they had eaten 750,000 meals, walked more than 13,000,000 miles, swapped thousands of souvenirs and autographs, and snapped nobody-knows-how-many photographs since the opening day of the encampment, June 30.

Scout officials were confident the jamboree had fulfilled well its purpose of focussing the nation's attention on the value of their character-building movement. Washington has been unanimous in its praise of the orderliness of the celebration and the boys attending it.

Farewells were said last night when 400 foreign lads and the 25,000 American Scouts assembled in the arena at the Washington Monument for their closing campfire.

A campfire, lighted with flint and steel 10 days ago by Dan Carter Beard, honorary camp chief, was extinguished with the hope that the "warmth of its flames will live on and on in the hearts of those who have sat about it." Torch-bearers carrier sections of the opening fire to the various camp regions where they have been kept alive. Last night the flaming torches were again plunged into the council fire from which they were drawn. Scouts stood in silence with bowed heads as taps sounded and the flames died into embers.

Before the closing ceremony, the assembly witnessed the final episode of the "Cavalcade of Scouting." Scouts from California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Utah and Montana, took part in scenes portraying the discovery of gold in California, the explorations of Lewis and Clark, and the epic of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Old Barrie Home Given to Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KIRRIEMUIR, Scot., July 9—The birthplace of Barrie in Kirriemuir, or as it is known in the language of Barrie himself, Thrums, has been bought by Mr. Duncan Elliott Alves of Caernavon, Wales, and is to be presented to the British nation as a memorial to the great Scottish novelist and playwright.

Thrums is being discussed here as a possible Barrie museum, which would change the previous plan of making the "Auld Licht Manse," home of the "Little Minister," into a museum.

A photograph of the old Thrums house appears on Page 3.

Lewis' Prestige At White House Is Felt Waning

C. I. O. Head Wants to Know Where President Stands, So He Can Act

'Let Down,' He Says

Roosevelt Warns Lewis Cannot Use C. I. O. Tactics on Federal Employees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—John L. Lewis is in a very uncomfortable spot today. This somewhat colloquial sentence provides the key to the talk which is being heard these days about a break between Mr. Lewis and the White House.

No open breach has occurred. The only tangible evidence of any change in the status quo is a feeling among leaders of the C. I. O., including Mr. Lewis himself, that the Administration has "let them down" in a succession of instances where they had hoped for more concrete assistance than they obtained. To this should be added President Roosevelt's recent application of the Shakesperean phrase "A plague o' both your houses" to the current labor situation.

An illustration came today of one point of friction between the President and Mr. Lewis. Asked at his press conference what his views are on the subject of unions of federal employees—and the C. I. O. is currently pressing an aggressive campaign to mobilize government employees—President Roosevelt said that while federal employees were free to join any union of their choosing, there could be no collective bargaining on wages and hours, no wage and hour contracts, and no sole representation by any one union.

Are in Hands of Congress

Wages and hours for Government workers are fixed by Act of Congress, and the civil service rules prohibit employees to lobby before Congress. Therefore, while they may make representations concerning hours, wages, and conditions of labor, through union officials who are not federal workers, they may not appear personally before congressional committees. Such wages and hours may not be fixed by contract between unions and the Government, but are set by law.

President Roosevelt's pointed insistence that federal workers are deprived of the usual privileges and objectives of aggressive unionism, may be taken as striking directly at the Lewis drive for Government employees, and obliquely perhaps as a defense of minority unions against sole bargaining privileges sought by the C. I. O. He stressed that during his tenure of the assistant secretaryship of the navy, he would receive representations from any employee whatsoever, affiliated, unionized, or not.

Mr. Roosevelt's remarks were lengthy and evidently well-prepared, indicating that he chose this press conference method of indicating to the C. I. O. that its efforts with Government employees must be severely circumscribed.

Considering the broader aspects of the relations between the White House and Mr. Lewis, it is important to recall that there was no talk of a "break" when the C. I. O.'s organizing campaign was running smoothly. But now it has run into a big obstacle in the form of Republic, Youngstown and Bethlehem Steel and has suffered what is unquestionably a severe set-back.

No Help From Administration

The Administration has done nothing to avert this defeat for the C. I. O. It has, indeed, working quietly behind the scenes, thrown its weight in favor of a handling of the individual strikes by local authorities which has not played di-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 3)

Republic Steel Sees Big Surge In Plant Production

As a scheduled new strike in Republic Steel Company plants collapsed, a production scale of 80 per cent of capacity was predicted for next week in the Mahoning Valley's steel area—the highest production peak since the end of April.

Thousands went back to work today, not only in the steel area but in such diversified fields as the canning industry and the press.

America's great jurisdictional dispute between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor flared above the smoking chimney stacks of "Little Steel."

William Green, federation president, pronounced the steel strike lost to his rival, John L. Lewis, because of alleged violent C. I. O. tactics that alienated the public. A C. I. O. spokesman retorted that this statement was as empty and meaningless as the statements that Mr. Green has been periodically making.

The $1,000,000-a-day steel strike found Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company the only one of the four independent steel concerns with any entirely closed plants as the back-to-work movements brought employment in Youngstown's steel plants to 20,000 of an estimated 25,000 or normal, according to employers' estimates. These calculations are still being challenged by the C. I. O., which seeks legal action to curb the use of troops in the struck area.

Other labor developments: Pages 4 and 18.

Moscow Protests to Tokyo On New Amur River Incident

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 9—Japan's Kwantung Army has reoccupied the Amur Islands, which action Moscow considers a violation of last week's agreement for joint withdrawal.

Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff summoned Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu Thursday for an explanation which is considered unsatisfactory. Mr. Litvinoff therefore protested vigorously not only against occupation of the islands but the alleged Japanese-Manchurian invasion of territory claimed by the Soviets which caused the miniature battle of July 6.

The new incidents have emphasized two dangerous elements, firstly, disagreement about the exact position of the Soviet-Manchurian boundary, secondly, doubt about Tokyo's authority over the Kwantung Army. Past experience indicated that Kwantung generals accept agreements made by Tokyo only when they please.

Mr. Litvinoff's protest was worded stronger than usual. He warned Tokyo that Soviet patrols are instructed to resist Japanese-Manchurian invasions of border regions "by every means" and refused to accept Ambassador Shigemitsu's explanation that the recent incidents occurred on territory which Manchoukuo claims.

While the repetition of border incidents increases Soviet-Japanese friction, it is not believed that either Government desires to aggravate the situation at present and the way is left open as in the past for treating the specific incidents as local while seeking the fundamental settlement.

Citizenship in South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—The question of maintaining the United Kingdom citizenship of British residents in South Africa, which was under discussion at the Imperial Conference in London, has become a live issue here.

The matter was first raised in the House of Assembly in April when the South African Prime Minister, Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, declared: "The expression British subject is a term in connection with which the leader of the Opposition had quite rightly asked that we ought to see whether we cannot give a fixed definition to it, so that it shall only mean what it ought to mean—namely, a subject of Great Britain.

"Unfortunately, it is a term which is always still being used in our law. In my opinion it is unfortunate, but for reasons that even the leader of the Opposition himself appreciated in 1926-27, it will be very difficult to alter if it is done."

In reply to a comment by Dr. D. F. Malan, leader of the Opposition, the Prime Minister continued:

"The expression is unfortunate and it is one of the things which, in the course of time, will have to be removed. But I want to say this to the honorable member, that it was agreed to at the Imperial Conference, and in the most definite way—no one objecting to it—that any Dominion, just like England, can have only one citizenship and not two."

After General Hertzog's departure for the Coronation celebrations and discussion of Imperial matters in London, the question was again raised in the House, when Gen. Jan C. Smuts, the acting Prime Minister, said that it was clear from General Hertzog's statement that a change in the term "British subject" could only come about as a result of agreement between all members of the British community, "apart from which it would continue to be used to describe all who possess common status."

Protest meetings against any tinkering at this question have been held in many parts of the country. More than 2000 persons attended a meeting in the Johannesburg City Hall, at which the chief speaker was the Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. W. A. Palmer.

"We are witnessing in our midst," he said, "a revival of the old racial spirit among a section of the people, a racial spirit which for reasons well known to us, need not be gone into here. Peace can only be brought about in a land like this by a determination on the part of us all to honor and respect each other's loyalties."

"The designation British subject," continued the Dean, "has always been ours. It is linked up with the most precious and beautiful things associated with our home life, and, cost what it may, we are determined to retain it."

A resolution "that this meeting of citizens of Johannesburg is determined to retain by every lawful means the right to remain and be known as British subjects" was transmitted to the Prime Minister in London.

Convention Sees Threat From West

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. Events thus far have brought the convention to the verge of breaking up over the question of representation, and members from Connecticut, with the moral aid of Benjamin Franklin, have been making earnest efforts to effect a compromise. Today: Convention appoints new committee to wrestle with problem of apportioning representation to small and large states in first branch of Legislature. Tomorrow: Northern states to have 35 seats in Legislature and South to have 30 according to apportionment adopted by Federal Convention.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, July 9, 1787.

Still another committee will wrestle with the snarled question of apportioning representation in the first branch of the new National Legislature. This subject, which the Federal Convention thought it had settled some days ago on the basis of population, has now become involved in considerations of relative wealth and of keeping control in the hands of the present states as against the west.

The convention today rejected a rule-of-thumb apportionment submitted by its committee of five chosen last Friday and referred the matter anew to a committee composed of one member from each state. It accepted only a second part of the committee report which provides that the Legislature be authorized to revise the number of representatives in view of possible division or consolidation of present states, creation of new states or changes of relative wealth and population among the existing ones.

Proposed Distribution

The distribution of members proposed by the committee was: New Hampshire, 2; Massachusetts, 7; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 4; New York, 5; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 4; Virginia, 9; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 2—Total, 56.

When pressed to know on what basis the apportionment was made, Gouverneur Morris admitted the report was little more than a guess. Where wealth was apparently greater in one state a fraction was decided in its favor as against a less wealthy state.

Mr. Gorham, a Massachusetts member of the committee, said, "The number of blacks and whites with some regard to supposed wealth was the general guide," and added that the ratio of a representative for every 40,000 inhabitants was dropped because "the western states who may have a different interest, might if admitted on that principle by degrees outvote the Atlantic."

Under the committee's plan, he explained, "the number will be small in the first instance and may be continued so; and the Atlantic states having the government in their own hands, may take care of their own interest by dealing out the right of representation in safe proportions to the western states."

Figures Challenged

The calculations were challenged principally by Mr. Sherman of Connecticut, who said they did not appear to correspond with any rule of numbers or any requisition adopted by Congress.

Governor Randolph of Virginia expressed some apprehension about leaving the apportionment to be changed only at the will of the Legislature. Some pretext always would be found to postpone an alteration and to keep power in the hands of those who possessed it, he anticipated.

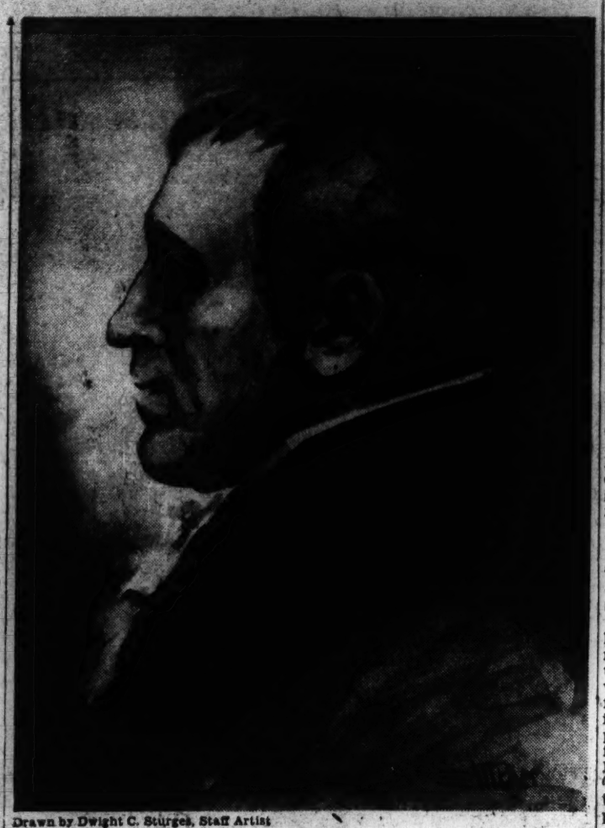
The question of slavery was brought into the discussion by Mr. Paterson of New Jersey—a recognition either of numbers or of property value of slaves being implied in the report of the committee. Mr. Paterson was against including their numbers in the basis of representation; he could regard them in no light but as property.

"They are no free agents, have no personal liberty, no faculty of acquiring property, but on the contrary are themselves property and entirely at the will of the master," he said. "What is the true principle of representation? It is an expedient by which an assembly of certain individuals chosen by the people is substituted in place of the inconvenient meeting of the people themselves. If such a meeting of the people was actually to take place, would the slaves vote? They would not. Why then should they be represented?"

Tripped by Madison

The alert Mr. Madison of Virginia tripped him up on this argument in one respect, for he accepted Mr. Paterson's doctrine of representation as the genuine one and declared it "must forever silence the pretensions of the small states to an equality with the large ones." He proposed that representation in the first branch be according to numbers of free inhabitants, and in the second, "which had for one of its primary objects the guardianship of property," according to the whole number, including slaves.

Acknowledging that the southern states were the richer, Mr. King of Massachusetts thought some recognition of their superior wealth was due. If the northern and eastern states desire the advantages in commerce of a connection with them, they must allow some advantage in return, he observed.



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Richard Bassett

Patriot and Jurist of the American Revolutionary Period. A Marylander by Birth, Bassett Was Captain of the Dover (Del.) Light Horse During the War. After Declaration of Peace, He Served in the State Legislature, State Constitutional Convention, Annapolis Convention and Federal Convention. He Was a Senator From Delaware and Governor of the State. He Was Appointed to Federal Circuit Court as One of President Adams' "Midnight Judges." Bassett Was a Man of Wealth, of Quiet Common Sense and an Enthusiastic and Generous Methodist

Lehman Names 42 to Prepare For Parley on Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9—Announcement of the appointment of 42 leading citizens of New York State to constitute an unofficial committee to prepare data for the forthcoming state constitutional convention was announced by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today. The work of the commission will be to make fact-finding studies and to collect information of use to the convention—not to prepare an agenda, "nor presume to prescribe in advance for the delegates the policies the convention should adopt," the Governor said.

The committee represents practically every shade of political opinion in the Empire State and contains, besides, members of various governmental, legal, social, economic and industrial bodies. No party organization leaders are members of it.

Among the members named by the Governor are Winthrop W Aldrich, president of the New York State Chamber of Commerce; John J. Bennett, Jr., attorney-general; George H. Bond of Syracuse, president of the New York State Bar Association and regent of the University of the State of New York; Justice Joseph M. Callahan of the appellate division, first department; William C. Chandler, chairman of the Constitutional Convention Committee of the Association of the Bar; Chief Judge Frederick C. Crane, of the Court of Appeals; Harry Epstein, solicitor general; Mrs. Elinore F. H. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, and Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., president of the New York County Lawyers' Association.

Others are George Meany, president of the State Federation of Labor; George Z. Medalie, one-time United States district attorney in New York; Justice Charles Poletti of the State Supreme Court; Mrs. Justine Wise Polier, judge of the Children's Court; Mrs. Anna M. Rosenburg, regional director of the Federal Security Board; Presiding Judge Charles B. Sears of the appellate division, fourth department; Henry L. Stimson, president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and Secretary of State under President Hoover; Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company; Thomas D. Thacher, chairman of the New York City charter commission and formerly Solicitor General of the United States; Louis Waldman, social leader, and Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Legislative leaders named to the committee are: Senator John J. Dunnigan, president pro-tem of the Senate; Speaker Oswald D. Heck, of the Assembly; Assemblyman Irving M. Ives, majority leader, and Assemblyman Irvin Steingut, minority leader.

The committee will meet and select its own chairman and effect its own organization.

Anti-Cigarette Drive in Missouri Led by Educators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 9—Many Missouri educators have joined in a crusade against cigarettes that started two weeks ago at the University of Missouri. Eventually, they hope, the drive will be of national scope.

Leaders in the move are Dr. W. J. Lhamon, former dean of the University of Missouri Bible College at Columbia, and Dr. Walter Miller, professor emeritus of classical languages and archaeology and former dean of the graduate school at the University of Missouri.

With Columbia as the starting point, the campaign, which will employ public school instruction, the press, posters and lectures as educational means, would be conducted on a national basis if results justified, according to Dr. Miller.

The following educators are associated with Dr. Miller and Dr. Lhamon in the campaign: E. S. Briggs, president of Christian College, Columbia; James M. Wood, president of Stephens College, Columbia; Dr. M. P. Ravenel and Dr. Charles W. Greene, M. U. School of Medicine; Dean W. P. Shofstall, Stephens College; Mrs. Luella St. Clair Moss, former president of Christian College; Dr. H. O. Severanse, M. U. librarian; Earl Gordon, university Y. M. C. A. secretary.

Harvard Observer Seeks Cause of Thunderstorms

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 8 (AP)—Dr. Karl O. Lange, associate weather observer at Harvard University, hoped to find out today why there are thunderstorms.

The director of the eighth annual National Soaring Contest, Dr. Lange said he would send a radiometerograph aloft to chart humidity, temperature, wind velocity and other weather information.

He said the delicate instrument, carried aloft in a balloon, would transmit radio impulses to the charting instrument on the ground. A preliminary test, he added, had failed to reveal anything of value.

Italy's Premier Assures British On Palestine Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 9—Warm welcome has been given here to the personal message received here yesterday by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden from Premier Mussolini of Italy, declaring that the Italian Government has taken all possible steps to show its friendly spirit and its desire to ease the Palestine situation. The message was made in reply to representations on this subject from the Foreign Office here.

This carries one stage further what Mr. Eden referred to in the House of Commons June 28, when he said that—following upon the representation made by the British Government through the Italian Ambassador at London—the tone of Italian radiocasts in Arabic and other Near and Middle East languages had recently shown improvement.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Methods recently used by Italy to win Arab friendship east of the Mediterranean have not been regarded here as very effective.

So far the Italian agents are felt here to have shown that they have neither imagination nor insight into the character of the people they are wooing. Money has been distributed freely, especially in Iraq, newspapers indiscriminately subsidized, and parties of student pilgrims organized to Italy at the expense of the Roman treasury.

Those who get a little cash, and they are necessarily few, are glad to pocket it, the newspapers print an occasional friendly article, and the students enjoy the trip—but the main object, to concentrate the eyes of the people upon Rome as a deliverer, is not achieved.

Money Not Vital Factor

In contrast there is the more subtle British method of propaganda. Having had long experience with their Arabs, the British know that money, far from being everything, especially to the Bedouin and the poorer city people, is actually nothing if one succeeds in reaching certain sympathies. Britain has been allowing the Arabs more of their own way.

An incident which happened recently in Palestine emphasized this policy. About 100 Arabs had been arrested under the Crimes Prevention Ordinance after a series of crimes, and getting tired of sitting in the Acre jail, went on a hunger strike. They were released as soon as the Arab Supreme Committee intervened.

Arab Unification Backed

In the opinion of a member of the Arab Supreme Committee, Britain will in future have to do what the Arabs want.

But what may turn out to be the most statesman-like and far-sighted method for rallying the Arabs is the policy of championing their unification.

Just as in the World War Britain won them over to its side by championing nationalistic ambitions, it is now ingratiating itself by taking up the cause of Arab unification, which is the thing that every educated Arab dreams about but would probably be incapable of achieving without British support. Instead of money, Britain is again supporting an idea.

Arabs Committee Protests Proposal To Split Palestine

JERUSALEM, July 9 (AP)—The Arab Higher Committee announced yesterday, after a two-hour session, that it was unable to accept the British plan for dividing Palestine into three parts.

It attacked the plan as proposing to give the Jews a state in which the most fertile sections of the Holy Land lie, leaving for the Arabs only the rocky and hilly parts.

Two disturbances were reported following announcement of the commission's report. Several shots were fired wildly around the town of Nablus, without injuring anyone. Arab boys stoned a lorry near Herod's Gate in Jerusalem, injuring the driver's assistant.

Despite an announcement by Lt. Gen. Sir Arthur Wauchope, High Commissioner for Palestine, that the state of security in the country was good, British reinforcements arrived from Egypt and a squadron of Royal Air Force bombers was standing by at Ismailia.

The Arab Committee said in its statement that since Palestine does not belong alone to the Palestine Arabs but to the whole Moslem World and since in critical periods the Committee has worked under the supervision and with the support of Arab kings and princes, it was turning to them for advice.

It said that the Royal Commission's report which recommended the partition of Palestine contradicted the rights and demands of the Arabs.

Arabs were split, however, as the group led by Ragheb Bey Nashashibi pronounced itself pleased with the report. Nashashibi, former mayor of Jerusalem, recently withdrew from the Higher Committee.

The Emir Abdullah of Transjordan, to whose country the British proposed that the Arab portion of Palestine be united, expressed in his paper, "Falastine," his pleasure over the report.

The Emir, leading power behind Nashashibi's party, said he believed it should be accepted.

Palestine was quiet but the reinforced military remained on guard against disorders.

Palestine Plan's Reception Proves Satisfying to London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 9—It is felt here today that although what is obviously going to be a fierce contest of conflicting interests over the Palestine Commission scheme has begun, nevertheless the British Government has obtained a big initial advantage in the comparatively quiet reception that has been secured for this epoch-making project—a project which is beginning to be compared here to the "judgment of Solomon" from its boldness in decreeing the cutting up of the property in dispute.

Views of Labor and Liberal oppositions in the British Parliament seem to be crystallizing on the somewhat negative proposition that while the scheme's main proposals may be least objectionable that are available, there may be room for improvement upon them in detail.

Jewish Claims

Labor in particular has been impressed by the Jewish claim to a larger share of the now unused but possibly irrigable land in Southern Palestine, where it is alleged that Arabs are much less likely than Zionists to succeed in establishing cultivation.

A more general objection made in other quarters concerns the wisdom of maintaining Britain's responsibilities for preserving peace among mutually antagonistic races under circumstances of lessened ability to control the inflamed nationalistic sentiments involved. To this the Government's supporters reply that these responsibilities are likely to be infinitely lightened once the parties on either side of what are liable to become disputed frontiers cease to live under conditions conducive to mutual distrust.

Committees Organized

The Labor Party here has set up a special committee with Maj. Clement R. Attlee as Chairman to consider the entire question and the Liberals are arranging for similar action preparatory to comprehensive debates in Parliament.

Meanwhile, Mr. H. St. John Philby, Orientalist, today strongly advises the Arabs to lose no time in giving their assent to the scheme on the ground that it makes to them the most substantial concessions possible in the circumstances.

Radiocasting here yesterday, Earl Peel, the Commission's Chairman, made a strong appeal which has been favorably received, for all parties to study the report with good will, as having been drawn up without fear or favor, "to bring healing to those deep-seated discontents, to those rivalries and ambitions which should be alien to the spirit of the Holy Land."

Nautical High School Planned

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A maritime school, to train students to become qualified seamen, will be opened in New York City in September, with a four year course, carrying the usual high school diploma, and sponsored in the program of the evening and continuation schools of the city.

Dr. Franklin J. Keller, principal of the Metropolitan School, and president of the National Vocational Guidance Association will be in direct charge, and the school will be supervised by Morris E. Siegel, director of the continuation schools.

"The fundamentally important fact, that safety at sea is largely in the hands of the crew, underlies the conviction that there is a place in education for this kind of school," said Dr. Keller. "It is the first course of its kind to be offered anywhere in the country and, in some respects, the program will feel its way along, experimentally.

"Three major divisions of seamanship will be presented to students. Work on the deck, work in the engine room, and work in the steward's department. It is well known that many sailors have been unable to handle small boats; and in keeping with the importance of instruction in sea safety, each student will study the phases of major sea accidents, receive intensive lifeboat instruction, be trained to raise and lower lifeboats, and learn to take care of themselves and of others in emergencies.

"Many of the courses offered will be conducted aboard ships in commission. Many shipping companies have expressed their willingness to co-operate in affording us 'laboratories' for study. The home of the school itself will be in the Metropolitan Vocational High School at Oliver, Oak and James Streets, and as that is close by the James Slip, with its constant sea traffic, a proving ground for theoretical study will be, as you might say, right at the front door.

"To begin with, the school will be conducted on a modest scale. Three men who have master's licenses and a proper number of years of actual seagoing experience will be the teachers. The capacity of the first term is 100 students, a number which will be increased as applicants and resources increase.

"The New York Maritime Association has kindly consented to cooperate in shaping the curriculum, and the Advisory Board on Maritime Occupations is helping the actual organization of the school.

Nautical nomenclature, vessel maintenance and equipment, crew organization, small boat construction, safety training, docking, mooring, steamer construction, towing, standard towing methods, marine signaling, radio equipment and communication, elements of navigation and ship sanitation will be among the subjects offered; and each student who wishes to take instruction, will participate in an analysis of his interests and in a six-month tryout period, to ascertain his aptitude for the field.

"No student will be admitted to the school without the written consent of his parents, as the objective of the school is not to become a party to the ancient urge of boys to run away to sea in a chase after adventure, but to provide a thorough grounding in the meaning and nature of the life of the sea."

The establishment of the school is a triumph of 20 years' earnest effort on the part of Mr. Siegel to try and get the Board of Education to approve maritime courses. The state Board of Education has taken a considerable interest in the courses as they are now to be offered.

Revisionists Decry Britain's Proposal

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 9 (AP)—Vladimir Jabotinsky, President of the Revisionist Zionists, asserted today that Jews "unanimously reject" Britain's plan to partition Palestine "and will do the utmost to frustrate its realization."

"It practically ends immigration and threatens world-wide anti-Semitism," he said.

Reich Makes Plea For Its Minorities

BERLIN, July 9 (AP)—The Third Reich voiced an unmistakable plea for German minorities in Europe today in comment on the British plan to partition the Holy Land. The Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz, mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, observed that there are sections in Europe where minorities' rights should be established first, however laudable may be Britain's effort to solve the problems of Jews and Arabs in Palestine.

This comment, coming a day after members of a group of German Nationalists were convicted in Poland for anti-Polish activities and after weeks of German press attacks against Czechoslovakian treatment of Germans left no doubt of its intent.

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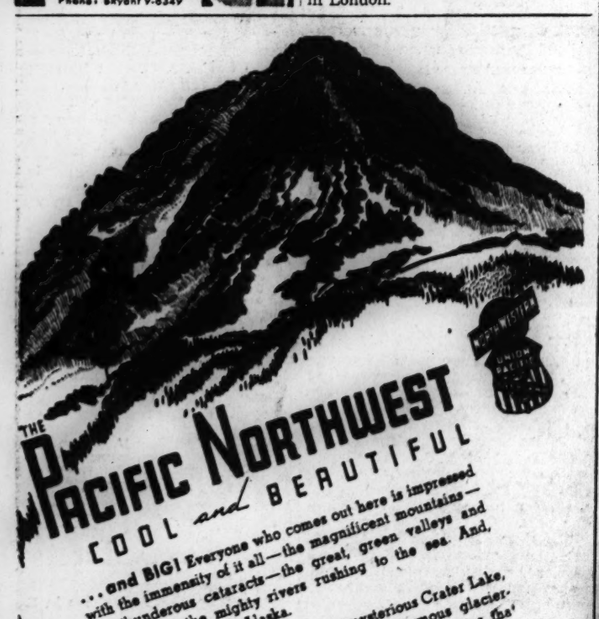
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LaGuardia Accepts G.O.P. Aid In Seeking N. Y. Re-election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—The awaited announcement by Mayor LaGuardia that he would run for re-election was before citizens here today, and for the first time the forthcoming municipal campaign began to take on a definite aspect.

A call by several hundred Republicans, independent of the party's city leadership policy, was chosen by the Fusion Executive to clarify his position in the picture when he replied to their tender of support late yesterday that he was a candidate and would welcome Republican renomination.

"You and those present with you ask me to lead you to another victory," the Mayor said. "You are affiliated with the Republican Party, and I take that to mean you are anxious to have me run again on the Republican ticket. This I am willing to do, but it is more up to you than to me.

"I realize there are some in your party who do not care to see me renominated as its candidate. That is according to their views, to which they have every right.

"If I am renominated and reelected, I will continue the nonpartisan, nonpolitical administration of my first term—and even more so."

The Republican Attitude

The Republicans present, while representative of party conservatism in national affairs, premised their appeal to the Mayor on complete accord with his municipal creed that local governmental administration should be concerned solely with sound business management. Their statement of endorsement, signed by 1000 party members and handed to the Mayor by Joseph Chaote Jr., stressed the importance of his reelection if city hall was to be kept out of reach of "corrupt and cynical politicians" and if the new city charter was to have sympathetic inauguration next January. Charles E. Hughes Jr. was among the petitioners at Chisholm Manor in Queens Borough, where the Mayor has established his summer desk.

The official Republican attitude on the LaGuardia candidacy continues wary of the strong intra-party hostility toward him that holds the Times call for strictly orthodox slatemaking. This may now be moderated, however, with the persistent assertion in Democratic quarters that United States Senator Robert F. Wagner has successfully "begged off" from party enlistment as a possible LaGuardia opponent.

Republicans had seen the Wagner drafting as an open door to writing a custom-made ticket that would leave Mayor LaGuardia to his own American Labor Party-Progressive-Communist - Socialist - Independent devices. The election would have been conceded to Senator Wagner from the start anyway, and, so they argued, altered minority group responsibility in the matter.

Formal Endorsement Not Yet

Today, however, the virtue of formal endorsement of the Fusion Mayor again confronts them, with Mr. LaGuardia taking care to stress to the Independent Republican visiting delegation the unpopularity of his kind of administration with the "few people who see in government only an opportunity for patronage, privilege, perquisites, etc."

Beyond question there will be an intra-party battle on his designation, but as events are shaping in this first-line contest of 1937, the LaGuardia name will, it is held, head the Republican ticket, however much knifing ensues.

Bitter as it is, the Republican controversy can be only a skirmish compared with the Democratic primary battle royal now looming. Vastly greater vote figures are involved, of course, and, short of decisive handling, a free-for-all ticket try-out pends that will challenge records here, for it is increasingly clear that only Senator Wagner's name has held on the local party lid thus far.

That the field is now an open one was indicated by Tammany Chief James J. Dooling yesterday when he said the Wagner name would no longer be considered at meetings at which the five Democratic county leaders henceforth strive to agree on a candidate.

The name of Senator Royal S. Copeland, political opposite of Senator Wagner of New Deal policies, similarly had been blue-pencilled, Mr. Dooling said.

Wagner, First Choice

Senator Wagner held premier preference from the start as a man of unquestioned political sagacity, party loyalty and national significance in contemporary lawmaking. Any other name brought forward after his widely publicized projection into the New York City mayoral picture could only rank as second choice. Senator Copeland's reported withdrawal, after a previous statement that he would be subject to drafting by the five county leaders, may have taken this into account.

In the same way reports that Chief Dooling was hugging the hope that, with the return of Alfred E. Smith from a European holiday today, the Wigwam would be permitted to submit the Smith name were discounted by informed observers here. The process inaugurated by New Deal forces to reorientate political geography in New York has progressed too far for a third-rater such as Tammany's bailiwick in Manhattan is today in voting strength of the city's five counties to force any such choice.

Today, the decision lies with the leaders of Kings and the Bronx, New Deal politicians in the sense made famous by Democratic National Chairman James A. Farley and in closest collaboration.

So far, neither Frank V. Kelly nor Edward J. Flynn, respective leaders of these two huge voting units, has put anything on record about the mayoralty choice. Tradition is that this is Manhattan's designation, but today their agreement would be essential and Mr. Smith's name could never figure at such a council table.

Whether or not he were willing to head a city ticket, his status with the party rank and file has altered since his affiliation with the Liberty League led him last fall to the extreme of scrapping the code of party regularity.

Humble but Famous

D. Mitchell Laing

The House at Thrums

Barrie's Lowly Birthplace, Which Is to Be Presented to the Nation

News of the forthcoming gift of Barrie's birthplace at Thrums (Kirriemuir) may change the proposal originated by Barrie himself to convert the Auld Licht Manse into a museum. The Manse at present is let to the original Seceders for their church services, but the synod of this body had decided to allow it to go for the museum.

Britain Charged With Solution Of Deadlock on Spanish Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 9—With the successful Loyalist counter attack developing outside Madrid, hopes of a truce in which withdrawal of "volunteers" would be followed by recognition of belligerency fell again to zero here today despite British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's broad hint in his speech last night that international difficulties "would be immediately relieved" if the volunteers left Spain.

In these circumstances, today's meeting of the full International Non-intervention committee at once found itself up against a situation in which neither France and Great Britain on the one side and Germany and Italy on the other was prepared to give way and yet was anxious to avoid the responsibility for the complete breakdown of the control system.

It was announced late in the day that Britain had been asked to find the solution of the deadlock after France had threatened virtually to open its frontier along the Pyrenees.

Danger Seems Lacking

It should be emphasized, however, that since last week much of the dynamite has gone out of the non-intervention impasse, so that official circles both here and elsewhere would not regard the situation as being completely hopeless even if the land as well as the sea control was to disappear as each may do at an early date.

Today's proceedings were enlivened with some plain and entertaining speaking. Count Dino Grandi, Italy's Ambassador, for instance, expatiated for three quarters of an hour on the glories of insurgency. All the most go-ahead regimes in Europe, he declared, originated in insurrections. So did that of the United States, he added. In fact, he depicted that the generous heart of Italy is warming to insurgents everywhere, so that it was inevitable that it should go out to General Franco and his men.

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Ivan Maisky, apart from his somewhat illogical—in view of the Soviet Government's origin—attack on "rebels" in general, made a telling counter-attack by reading excerpts from Italian papers indicating that Italians in Spain were not volunteers at all but organised divisions of blackshirted regulars.

German Recitude

Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Reich's Ambassador, contented himself with affirming Germany's complete adherence to paths of rectitude throughout the Spanish fighting, coupled with an expression of regret that other countries had been less correct.

Dr. Armindo Monteiro of Portugal performed a skilful balancing feat by declaring Portugal's readiness to accept Franco-British proposals, provided everyone else did—which he knew quite well they would not do.

M. Charles Corbin, French Ambassador, merely remarked that France was getting tired of being the only country with a closed frontier and hinted that her patience was beginning to get exhausted.

When this formal taking up of positions by the chief antagonists was over, the delegates adjourned for lunch, after which it was the turn of the smaller powers, practically all of whom supported the Franco-British stand.

Berlin Foreign Office Reported Anxious to End Embroilment With Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 9—While newspapers in France and Britain are busy accusing Germany and Italy of still sending "volunteers" to Spain despite the ban, the press here is replying in kind by making similar allegations against the French.

From about May 26 to June 4 of this year, it is declared here today "207 volunteers and 179 mobilised people"—that is Spanish subjects, though it is alleged that a majority of the latter could hardly speak a word of Spanish—have gone across the Pyrenees frontier.

Throughout the Spanish civil war rarely if ever has there appeared here any data regarding Italian or German "volunteers."

Meanwhile, moderation is the keynote of Germany's comment toward today's meeting of the non-intervention committee. Germany, however, still refuses to accept the Anglo-French proposal for their sole naval control in Spanish waters.

While there may still be certain adventurous individuals here who feel that Germany may yet benefit considerably from the prolonged chaos in Spain there has long been no doubt that responsible quarters in the Foreign Office are anxious to see its settlement, or at least to see it reduced to an affair between the Spaniards themselves.

It is steadfastly maintained here that when Germany refuses to agree to naval control round Spain being left to France and England alone, it is not from any desire to weaken sea control. This is proved in the German view by the fact that responsibilities of harbor control and acceptance on board of control officers will continue so far as German and Italian ships are concerned.

"Either-or" Policy Resented

In this connection strong criticism is voiced here today against the "either-or" policy attributed to France and Britain, namely "either" the Anglo-French proposal regarding naval control "or" a free hand for the sale of arms to "Red Spain."

Such an attitude is regarded here as childish playing with dangerous possibilities and incompatible with the conception of real humanity, whose task is certainly not to aid Spain to sink deeper in blood and ashes. Proponents of such policy will bear a heavy responsibility before the bar of history, it is declared here.

Government Grant For 'Spanish City' Sought at Ottawa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Dr. Norman Bethune of Montreal, who has been doing helpful work in Spain for seven months, is making an appeal for aid in the building of cities to house thousands of children refugees of the war.

Canada will be asked to take responsibility for 500, and it has been estimated that each child can be supported for $100 per year, making Canada's annual contribution $50,000.

Dr. Bethune explained there would be the initial cost in getting "Canada's city" established and equipped. It would be situated either near Barcelona or Alcante. Swedish sympathizers were already establishing a community near the latter city; the Catalonians had one, and the Valencia Government had another.

Already, stated Dr. Bethune in an interview, more than 15,000 Spanish children have become exiles from their native land, torn away from their parents, and many of them orphans, and settled with strangers.

Five thousand had gone to England, 500 to Mexico and 10,000 to France.

"Canada must come to their aid," the doctor said. "Canada cannot avoid the moral responsibility for the death of 500,000 people. If the nonintervention pact had not come into being; if the Spanish Government had been permitted, as according to international law she should have been, to buy arms to suppress a rebellion by a minority, which opposed a democratically elected government; and if Article 10 of the League of Nations Covenent had been invoked—the war would have been over in a month."

Latvian Industry Weighs Plan For Trained Managers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Vocational training for factory managers is now the subject of discussions in the Latvian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The idea proposed is that managers of all industrial enterprises whether large or small must have trained managers or such enterprises may be deprived of their licenses to operate. So far it seems to be certain that future managers of medium and large size plants must be university graduates. At one sitting of the committee dealing with this question it was, resolved, for example, that managers of comparatively small sawmills, such as those with four sawgates or over, must have five years' university training and hold the grade of a diploma engineer. In the smallest type of sawmills, at least three years' practical training is to be required. It is expected that a law dealing with these questions will be drafted shortly.

The law when brought into effect will doubtless involve considerable changes in the managing staff of Latvian industry. It is not yet known whether and to what extent foreign university training will be recognized here.

Loyalists Claim Air Gains

MADRID, July 9 (AP)—The Madrid-Valencia Defense Ministry claimed widespread achievements in aerial warfare today while land forces exerted a pincer-like pressure along Madrid's western front.

Gen. José Miaja, commander of Government troops on the Madrid front, massed a considerable portion of his army on the treeless plains south of Casa de Campo on the very western fringe of the capital while other troops thrust deeply into the insurgent flank some 15 miles further west.

The southern push from the capital included attacks yesterday at Getafe and Carabanchel Alto where level terrain aided Government tanks.

Government planes flew into insurgent territory on bombing and machine-gunning forays into the south and northwest yesterday, said the Defense Ministry report, they attacked troop concentrations, airports, artillery batteries and other objectives.

One insurgent plane was brought down in combat and several others were destroyed on the ground at an airport near Segovia. At the latter place, bombs exploded in a group of 10 to 15 craft and at least half of them appeared to have been blown up, the communiqué declared.

A Government squadron attacked five Junkers (German-made) planes near Quijorna, 18 miles west of Madrid, now occupied by the Government's western salient. Twelve Fiat (Italian-made) pursuit ships came to their aid.

One of the Fiat pursuit ships was shot down and a Junkers was damaged, but the Government squadron came back unscathed.

Government troops also repulsed an Insurgent counter-attack on the Sierra (Guadarrama) front, inflicting heavy losses, the ministry said, and took some new positions which they hastily fortified.

Vancouver Strike Ends As Settlement Is Made

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 9 (CP)—The week-old strike of hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union members at the Georgia hotel has been settled with the hotel management signing an agreement granting union recognition and wage increases to 29 waiters, waitresses and bus boys.

Pickets who lined the streets since the strike was called July 1 were called off.

Richford Citizens Honor Memory of Rockefeller

RICHFORD, N. Y., July 9 (AP)—Several score residents of Richford at a community dinner last night in honor of the late John D. Rockefeller Sr., passed a resolution praising his "distinguished service to humanity."

Portable Radio For U.S. Forestry Service Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9—Portable radio equipment for forest rangers in the State of California—and other states—who travel in the back country is just around the corner.

Efficient use of this portable radio equipment in all phases of forest work, and particularly in fighting forest fires, has brought its value to a new high here, reports the office of the regional headquarters of the United States Forest Service.

Radio was used in emergencies many times last year where all other means of communication were cut off, or either not available or so slow that loss of time would have meant large loss of valuable resources, according to a statement by Mr. S. B. Show, United States regional forester for California.

He gave several instances in which the use of the portable radio sets used by foresters were invaluable.

Radio, he said, however, will never supplant the telephone in the national forest, but he pointed out "radio will supplement the telephone service to give more effective protection and administration."

The radio as used in the forest in the case of forest fires, permits the fire boss to keep in contact directly with his men on the fire line, and enables those on the line to report quickly conditions requiring reinforcements and supplementary equipment.

Its most important uses as outlined by Mr. Show are: To contact work crews in isolated regions; to communicate with CCC spike camps remote from the main camp; to keep in touch with fire chiefs and other officers on observation trips where quick reports often prevent fires from spreading.

Radio equipment used by the Forest Service must be specialized, Mr. Show contends. The rough topography, deep canyons, peaks, and the cover of trees all necessitate something different from the regular instruments used outside the mountains and forests. Constant research and experimentation, he said, is being carried out to adapt the radio more accurately to the problem of forest conservation.

All forest equipment is being strained to the utmost at this time, and will be from now on, it is reported, to spot the forest fires as they occur for the purpose of preventing to a greater degree the destruction that has occurred in past years.

Again, as in years past, warnings are issued to all travelers, campers, hikers and motorists to take care with their matches and fires. It takes a forest fire only a short time to spread and spoil whole areas where it takes but a little care and thought to extinguish fires, matches and other inflammables that cause the fires.

New Zealand Joins Search

WELLINGTON, N. Z., July 9 (AP)—The Government announced yesterday assurances had been given the United States that New Zealand was doing everything possible to aid the search for Amelia Earhart, missing American round-the-world flier. The Government said all ships at sea, including the warship Achilles, had been instructed to look for the plane.

Bonnet Decrees Tax Boosts To Bolster French Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 9—Wiping out the deficit of 5,000,000,000 francs (about $308,800,000) of the French budget through heavy tax increases, Finance Minister Georges Bonnet's financial decrees promulgated today lay a solid foundation for economic recovery in France.

This is the prevalent opinion here of the drastic fiscal measures which the public has accepted with reluctance but with an apparent willingness to respond favorably to Premier Chautemps' radiocast plea to the nation in which he declared that "recent events have proved that the financial situation is serious. As a remedy the government has unanimously deemed it necessary to demand a great effort from the country. This effort is burdensome, but it is inevitable, and we are convinced that the nation will understand that the sacrifices it is called upon to make are necessary for its safety."

Tax Increases

The principal tax increases embodied in today's decrees, which take effect Monday, are: a 20 per cent jump in the tax on incomes over 20,000 francs; a production tax—which replaces the old "turnover tax"—increased from 6 to 8 per cent; higher postal rates; stamp duties; increased telephone and telegraph rates; and many other boosts in fiscal items. In particular customs duties, which were reduced last October after the first devaluation, are raised to former levels.

From these measures and from repression of fiscal fraud and confiscation of all profits on speculative purchases of gold or foreign currency last month, the Government expects to obtain a total yearly yield of 8,000,000,000 francs.

Another 2,500,000,000 is expected from the increase in railway fares and freight rates, which by improving the position of the railroads will lessen the strain on the Treasury, which in France is obliged to make up the railway deficit.

"Back to Work"

In the radio address announcing these measures, M. Bonnet struck a vital keynote when he appealed for the whole country to return to work, because financial restoration depended in the last resort on economic revival. It is French production which must be increased, he emphasized, and labor must play its part in this revival.

The labor situation continues very unsettled, with the workers in many industries demanding fresh wage increases to meet the higher living costs. Tax increases and raising the cost of all public services, by causing a further rise in living costs, appears likely to accentuate this discontent.

The partial strike in Paris cafés, restaurants and hotels continued today and showed signs of spreading, but the Government has issued an urgent plea for co-operation to both owners and workers, and a compromise is being hopefully sought.

'Luxury' Costs Increase Under New French Plan; 'Necessities' Unchanged

PARIS, July 9 (AP)—Forty-five million Frenchmen began to mold their economic lives to a new pattern today—one decreed by the second People's Front Government to wipe out a regular budget deficit of some 5,000,000,000 francs.

The average citizen awoke to find his taxes and costs of living increased and his Government arranging to increase railway fares and freight tariffs.

Some of the results under this new economic deal are:

The French citizen must pay one-fifth more income tax than last year, if he earns 20,000 francs (about $760) or more a year. The rate on an income of 20,000 francs was boosted from 8 to 28 per cent;

Cigarettes, which formerly cost the equivalent of 10½ cents, now cost more than 12.

It costs 2½ cents to mail an ordinary letter instead of the former approximate charge of 2 cents.

Telephone bills were increased about one third.

The tax on transfer of securities was raised from 8 per cent to 12.

Fuel for motor trucks was increased in price but that for private automobiles remained unchanged.

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Mechanical Power on Farms Aids Wheat in Saskatchewan; Adversity Ushers in Changes

Saskatchewan Recoups
Third of Four Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Wheat farming in Western Canada, and especially in Saskatchewan, has in recent years under the influence of adverse conditions undergone revolutionary changes.

The most significant feature of the trend, which has followed the need for cheaper production under market conditions which were never more unfavorable, has been the decided swing to mechanical power on the farms. Horse power still tills the prairie wheat fields but it is now harnessed under the hood of a snorting tractor. In the Goose Lake farming country west of Saskatoon only few horse outfits were in operation this spring.

The equipment behind the tractor has changed in the recent evolution of farming methods. By developing a new technique western farmers have reduced operating costs to a point which would not have been considered feasible a few years ago.

Take the operation of sowing a field of wheat. The old method was for the farmer to disc, then harrow, then sow and pack the land. It was a lengthy process of four steps during which the land lost much of the moisture which it had drawn from the snowfall, it was claimed by many farmers.

Tiller-Combines Used

The new method employs what is known as a tiller-combine. With this machine the discing, sowing and packing is done in one or at the most two operations. The discs of the tiller-combine are set at the required depth and above them the seedbox drops the grain into the new-cut furrows. By sowing in this way the seeds are sure to germinate for they are placed in the damp, freshly-plowed earth before it has a chance to lose its moisture. In addition a mulch of loose earth and stubble is left on top to conserve moisture and to prevent drifting in the spring. The results obtained from these tractor-drawn combines have been most satisfactory and are widely used throughout the wheat country.

In harvesting the crop equally large economies have been achieved through the use of a method known as barging. A swather is used to cut the wheat short. It is carried back by an elevator to a large box or barge from which it is periodically dumped through the barge's movable floor. The grain is threshed in the ordinary manner using a separator with an extended feeder table. On some farms the bull-rig—a device imported from Montana—is used to push the piles of short stalks to the feeder table. Otherwise it is forked in the usual fashion. Wheat can be reaped and threshed for as low as 7.5 cents a bushel by this method.

Lower Costs

The older and slower method of cutting with a binder and leaving the grain in stook or shock for several days before threshing, ran the harvest costs as high as 30 cents a bushel in many cases. Combines which reap and thresh in one operation can be operated for as low as 15 cents a bushel. The advantage of the barging method is that the grain is given a further opportunity to ripen in the piles without the costly and laborious method of stooking being used.

With the extension of mechanized farming in the West the current development of the Turner Valley oil field in Alberta takes on new meaning. If the field should fulfill its earlier promise of becoming one of the great oil-producing areas of the world the benefit to western farmers will be great. At the present time his motor fuel is being shipped from Oklahoma in the form of crude at a freight rate much higher than the cost of transporting the same product a few hundred miles from the Alberta wells.

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Farmers Harvest $140,000,000 Crop Of Kansas Wheat

(Continued from Page 1)

1931, brought only $81,416,717 to the producers.

The harvest, after a belated start, has swept across the State in three weeks of ideal cutting weather. Up to the middle of June, heavy rains fell through the main wheat districts in the central part of the State. Producers who usually cut their crop with the efficient harvester-thresher, combine finally moved into the soggy fields with the lighter binders.

Then the weather turned dry. In a few days the wheat lands were ready for the heaviest machinery. From as early in the morning as the dew was off, until late at night, combines moved across the golden acres. Rust damage, begun in the wet weather, was checked, especially through the uplands of the central part of the State.

The south central section again has proved itself the State's most reliable "bread basket." In 12 counties, approximately 30 per cent of the total Kansas crop has been cut. Reno County, whose seat is Hutchinson, has an estimated 8,000,000 bushels to lead them all.

Reports indicate most of the crop is of good quality. Weight is ranging from 60 to 65 pounds to the bushel, and protein content is good.

Some Congestion Found

For the most part, elevators and railroads have been able to handle the heavy flow of grain satisfactorily. However, at Derby, near Wichita, farmers last week were piling wheat on the ground for want of storage bins or railroad cars. Considerable grain is reported being held on the farms in expectation of higher prices.

A new facility is almost ready for the handling of the 1937 crop. It is the 3,000,000-bushel waterfront elevator in Kansas City, Kansas, with equipment for loading wheat directly into barges. The elevator expects to accept its first truck shipments this week, although rail connections will not be ready for some time.

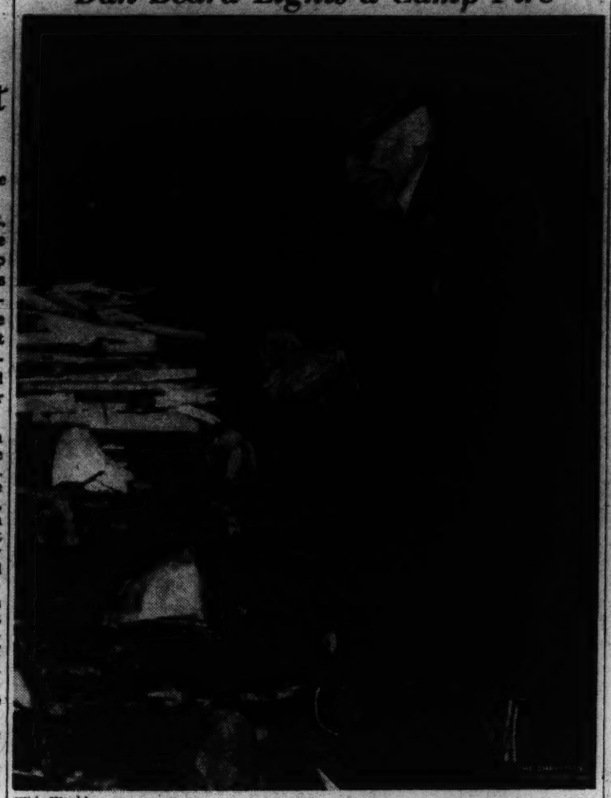
Water transportation thus made available may add greatly to the income of Kansas farmers, reducing by 3 to 14 cents a bushel the cost of shipping wheat to eastern markets. Built by a city bond issue and a loan and grant from PWA, the new elevator is the first in Kansas City equipped to take advantage of the barge service on the Missouri River. There is only one other such elevator in Kansas, at Leavenworth.

The 1937 harvest, profitable though it is, serves to illustrate the difficulties in the way of production control. Far from the largest crop in the State's history, it nevertheless comes from the biggest acreage ever planted in Kansas, 16,523,000 acres seeded in the fall of 1936. From 13,603,0000 acres, Kansas in 1931 cut a crop more than 50 per cent larger.

Diversification Is Urged

In the western third of the state this year, millions of acres were abandoned when spring rains failed to come. Farmers hastened to plow up unpromising fields, to qualify for soil conservation payments. Herbert Clutter, Finney County agent at Garden City, urged western Kansas growers to stop their wheat gambling and to plant for dry years, instead of wet ones.

Dan Beard Lights a Camp Fire



Wide World
National Scout Commissioner Uses Flint and Steel to Start Blaze

Scout Jamboree Comes to End

(Continued from Page 1)

dancing by Hopi Indians, Spanish dons and senoritas.

Eight hundred American Scouts who will attend the fifth world jamboree next month in Bloemendaal-Vogelensaang, The Netherlands, were presented with a large American flag which has flown for the last 10 days over the tent of James E. West, camp director. This will be the official camp flag for the American contingent at the world jamboree.

More than 200 special trains and cars began rolling out of Washington after lunch today, carrying the Scouts back to their homes. Before a troop is released it must obtain a jamboree clearance certificate saying it has passed satisfactory examination as good campers. This means that the camp site has been left clean, and sod from tent ditching has been replaced, and all rented equipment has been returned or accounted for.

Picturesque gateways erected by troops to identify their section of the country from which they hail will be put to various uses after the jamboree. A New England troop is swapping its birch-logs for an Idaho covered-wagon tent. One troop invited visitors to carve their names on its gateposts which are to be taken home and used in a large Scout pageant in the fall. Some troops are inviting each member to take home a piece of their gate-way as a souvenir. Odd pets for which boys have no more use will be left with the Washington zoo.

On Monday morning, a crew of 200 workmen will begin the task of demolishing the framework of the 350-acre jamboree camp. After the army tents and rough buildings have been removed, the campsite will be resodded and reseeded.

By Sept. 15, Scout officials say, the park area should be back in the shape in which it was found. Funds for the reconditioning work will be secured from the original $25 jamboree fee paid by all participants and from the sale of used equipment.

According to Dr. West, the jamboree work finally will come to an end in September without having cost the capital, the Government, or city business men a cent in the form of extra taxes, request for donations or any type of financial assistance.

Camp officials, members of the national executive board and their wives were entertained informally at the White House yesterday.

Washington Boy Scouts "good turn" to 25,000 visiting Scouts was revealed when Carl W. Thomsen, chief jamboree guide officer announced that his 1300 Scout guides had conducted approximately 4800 tours during the ten days of the jamboree.

Canadian Textile Unity Is Sought

CORNWALL, Ont., July 9 (CP)—Arthur Laverty, president of the Cornwall Textile Workers Union said yesterday he was approaching all textile locals in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces to send delegates to a conference here to consider unification of all textile unions on a national basis.

Establishment of the organization would result in severance of relations between the textile workers unions of Canada and the Committee for Industrial Organization, Mr. Laverty said.

One of the reasons for the proposal, he said, was the growing desire upon the part of workers themselves for a Canadian organization. It would be formed under the trades and labor congress of Canada.

Lord Tweedsmuir Visits Saskatchewan Dust-Bowl

ALSASK, Sask., July 9 (CP)—Lord Tweedsmuir drove through the drought-parched farmland of this once-flourishing district on the Saskatchewan-Alberta boundary yesterday and paid tribute later in a brief address to the courage of the prairie farmer.

The Governor General of Canada, here for 24 hours en route to the Calgary stampede, saw land on which no crop will grow this year. He saw fences drifted over with dry soil, houses abandoned, farmyards filled with tumbleweed, a short bushlike growth that sheds its leaves and drifts across the country.

Speaking at a civic reception, Lord Tweedsmuir said he felt confident "that your problems will be solved in a reasonable time."

He referred to his experiences with dry-land farming in South Africa—land which, he said, was drier than in this section of Saskatchewan—and told his listeners that conditions in the Canadian prairies were not so bad as those across the border in the United States.

Pacific Seamen Delay C. I. O. Plan To Merge Unions

PORTLAND, Ore., July 9 (AP)—The question of acceptable rank and file representation today stood between John L. Lewis's proposal for a national maritime organization within the C. I. O. and the approval of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

The federation convention here declined to endorse the Lewis plan. It deferred action for at least two months by voting, 107 to 72, to refer the matter to its component unions, after a representative of the sailors union of the Pacific had reported unfavorably on the personnel of the organization committee named by Lewis.

Harry Bridges, district president of the longshoremen, and V. J. Malone of the firemen and oilers union, west coast members of the committee, were described as "unrepresentative."

The federation voted to stage a half-hour strike on all vessels loading or unloading in Pacific ports as a protest against alleged suppression of free speech, press and assembly by Fascist and Nazi governments.

The demonstration was tentatively set for Aug. 2, as the anniversary of the execution of four German seamen by the Nazi Government of Germany.

$222,649,000 Outstanding In Large Old-Style Bills

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—You probably never see any of that big, old-style currency any more, but some people still are holding quite a chunk of it.

When the old bills were called in July 10, 1929, about $5,100,000,000 was outstanding. Treasury figures showed today that $222,649,000 never has been turned in.

The old bills are being received for redemption, however, at the rate of about $1,800,000 monthly.

The outstanding ones include $100,000 in gold certificates, which the law requires to be turned in for redemption. Holders of other classes of the big currency can keep it if they wish.

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Eight Indicted In Bombings As Strike Roll Ebbs

WARREN, Ohio, July 9 (AP)—Eight strikers and sympathizers were indicted yesterday on charges growing out of the bomb blast which rocked this steel city two weeks ago.

Seven men already are in custody; the eighth man was not named.

One of the bombs was hurled from a car pursued by national guardsmen, on a bridge near Republic Steel Corporation's plant here, while the seven-states steel strike was in progress.

Barney J. Gillen, chief of police, previously had announced six of the suspects, charged with illegal possession of explosive devices, had confessed and implicated Gus Hall, who subsequently was removed from his post as Committee for Industrial Organization organizer in the Warren-Niles district. Mr. Hall surrendered voluntarily.

The steel front continued quiet as more men entered the mills to resume work.

Cleveland Plant Opened

Republic opened its Steel & Tubes, Inc., plant at Cleveland, the last of its Ohio mills to be returned to activity.

There was no disturbance. Police and guardsmen watched the opening, which Republic said brought in more than 300 of the 500 men normally employed. Unionists questioned the figure.

Republic's move left Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company with the only closed plants among the "Little Steel" group affected by the strike called May 26. Two Sheet & Tube mills in the Calumet district of Indiana remained closed, with 7000 men idle. Efforts to reopen them went forward, however, led by Indiana's Governor, M. Clifford Townsend, and state labor officials.

Steel officials at Youngstown, Ohio, said about 20,000 of the 25,000 workers normally employed there were at their jobs. Republic claimed more than 4000 of the 7000 usually employed in four Cleveland plants were at work.

157 Indictments Returned

Sheriff Ralph Elser at Youngstown reported about one-sixth of the 157 indictments growing out of the steel strike disturbances had been served, but arraignment dates were not set.

A former Bethlehem Steel Corp. employee pleaded guilty at Johnstown, Penna., to "malicious mischief to a railroad during a strike." He was Ernest Layton, who admitted throwing dynamite at a train. Washburn Raeger, striking railroad worker, waived hearing on a similar charge.

Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

been set, flexible by congress and the board, are now defined simply as below 40 cents an hour or over 40 hours a week—with many exceptions.

Definition of "oppressive labor practices" to include strikebreaking and employment of labor spies has been dropped.

"Oppressive child labor" is defined to include many exemptions, including farm labor and employment of children by parents, and the children's bureau of the department of labor is further allowed to grant many exceptions in employments not injurious to school work or health.

In elimination of "substandard conditions," the bill now is charged to avoid abrupt changes which might "do serious injury" to industry and workers, and ordered to seek results "cautiously, carefully, and without disturbance or dislocation."

In establishment of minimum wages, not over 40 cents an hour, the board is ordered not to rule such standards, if they will curtail jobs. In setting wage limits below this level, and in fixing weekly hours, the board is especially enjoined to consider such standards as may be achieved by collective bargaining between workers and employers.

A check on the board's authority is given by a new provision making it mandatory to set up an advisory committee composed of representatives of employers, employees, and disinterested citizens, to explore any particular situation which the board is studying.

The new bill also carries strong tariff provisions not included in the earlier measure, sponsored by Senators Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana and David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts. The United States Tariff Commission, upon request of the President or of Congress, is ordered to "investigate the difference resulting from the operation of this act and in the costs of production of any domestic article and of any like or similar foreign article, with a view to determining whether or not an increase should be made in the duty upon such foreign article for the purpose of equalizing such differences."

Whether the revised bill has any chance of passage at this session remains problematical, in view of the pressure now being exerted to enact the court substitute bill and adjourn. Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, who reported out the bill for the Senate Labor Committee, urged its passage in order "to keep the party's 1936 platform promise."

Since the wage-hours bill would not be considered in the Senate until the court deadlock is resolved, possible action may be so long deferred as to be impossible.

But the drastic changes written into the bill are a striking sign of the times—of the apparent shifting all down the line of Administration forces from advanced positions.

Laid-Up U. S. Vessels Bringing Higher Bids

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced yesterday that new bids for the purchase of 28 steel cargo vessels in its laid-up fleet were substantially higher than those it recently rejected.

Thirteen new bids were received and opened. The highest offer for the 28 ships as a whole was $860,000, while the highest bids on the ships individually totaled $1,021,135.97.

Officials said these figures compared with a rejected high bid of $350,000 for all of the vessels.

Situation in Strike Centers Is Changing From Day to Day

The Associated Press summarized additional labor news as follows:

Lansing, Mich. — Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, said last night Lansing's recent labor holiday was a "mistake." Mr. Martin spoke before 800 union members and sympathizers, many of whom were leaders in the one-day holiday that paralyzed Lansing industries June 7. "The holiday was a mistake made by a young and growing organization," he said. "It was but one of a series of growing pains that every organization must go through. But that is all finished. From now on we are going to have a clean organization from top to bottom."

Warren, Ohio—Grand jury indicted eight strikers and their sympathizers on charges connected with bomb blasts of two weeks ago.

Youngstown, Ohio—A C. I. O. official announced that a new strike will be called in the Republic Steel plant, using key men to bring out the returned workers.

Boston, Mass. — Five hundred wool workers abandoned their demand for a closed shop and voted to end a three-week strike that tied up wool shipments.

Alcoa, Tenn. — Arbitration efforts collapsed in the strike of an American Federation of Labor affiliate against the Aluminum Company of America, after a clash between strikers and company guards had resulted in two fatalities.

Seattle, Wash.—Police thrust picket lines back as the Seattle Star prepared to resume publication.

New York, N. Y.—A strike affecting 35,000 workers in 2000 garment shops was called shortly before the union won a favorable ruling on a major point of controversy.

Detroit, Mich.—The United Automobile Workers of America postponed its Dearborn drive to line up Ford employees; it will continue work in neighboring Detroit. Newspaper witnesses before the National Labor Relations Board described assailants of C. I. O. leaders on May 26 outside the Dearborn plant as "hoodlums."

Johnstown, Penna.—The Citizens' Committee, formed allegedly to combat violence in the Bethlehem steel strike, set out today to found a national organization for the defense of local self-government.

Cleveland, Ohio—Police vigilance relaxed as strikers held a "tag day" in an effort to raise funds to continue the strike.

Coatesville, Penna.: Announcement was made today that the Lukens Steel Company has signed an agreement recognizing the steel workers organizing committee as the collective bargaining agent for its members only. The committee is an affiliate of the committee for industrial organization. The agreement, it was stated, does not impair the rights of employees not members of the SWOC. Lukens employs about 3500 workers.

Seattle Newspaper Resumes Operation In Face of Strike

SEATTLE, Wash., July 9 (AP)—The Seattle Star management announced today its newsroom and mechanical departments were operating on schedule to publish editions while American Newspaper Guild representatives continued an all-night session pondering a management settlement proposal for settlement of a strike which resulted in temporary suspension of publication.

The Star began getting out its first edition with a news staff comprising E. W. and James Scripps, youthful heads of the Scripps League of Newspapers, and three subordinate executives, not members of the Guild.

Guild Obtains Contract From Milwaukee Sentinel

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 9 (AP)—Paul Holmes, executive editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, announced last night the Sentinel management and the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild, a division of the American Newspaper Guild, had agreed on a one-year contract affecting members of the newspaper's editorial department. Mr. Holmes said signing of the contract was scheduled for 5 p. m. today.

Terms of the contract provide for an open shop; a five-day, 40-hour week for the majority of employees; a six-day week for editorial executives who will be granted wage increases of not less than 20 per cent over the five-day-week minimum; time and a half for overtime; wage scales ranging from $25 a week for employees with one year of experience to $55 a week for employees with six years' experience; and vacations and holidays with pay.

Canners End Strike; Pay Boosted 10 P. C.

CAMBRIDGE, Md., July 9 (AP)—Striking cannery workers returned to work in two of the Phillips Packing Company plants today after being granted a 10 per cent wage increase.

Sheriff Roy Melvin said that the plants, closed for the past 16 days, re-opened without any trouble. The 2000 workers originally asked that the minimum wage of 20 cents an hour be increased to 40 cents. The company countered with an offer of a 10 per cent increase. The strikers refused this but later agreed to accept it. The company, meanwhile, had withdrawn the offer. The management offered it again yesterday.

The rest of the plants, the company said, will be re-opened "as soon as practicable."

Rayon Employees Go Back to Work

COVINGTON, Va., July 9 (AP)—Flanked by steel-helmeted state officers, approximately 60 employees returned to work today at the strike-bound plant of the Industrial Rayon Corporation.

Passing through the company gates in two heavily-guarded trucks, the group of men, who pickets said were all non-union workers, went back to their jobs on the 102nd day of the strike which has kept 1250 employees idle.

The company's first attempt to bring non-unionists back to work resulted unsuccessfully Wednesday, when a small group attempting to enter the mill was routed by pickets after some fist fighting and after two automobiles had been overturned.

Relief Deficit Held County's Own Lookout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Although relief needs in Multnomah County and all sectors of the State are falling off, a deficit of more than $100,000 is faced by Multnomah County alone, a recent survey by the Oregon State Relief Committee disclosed.

Present indications show that money available will not be exhausted until October or November. Talking on the subject, David B. Simpson, a member of the board, said:

"Multnomah County, with one third of the population should not ask the other 35 counties, that have conducted their affairs to meet their needs, to stand the cost of supplying the amount of the shortage from State money."

Nation-Wide Body To Defend 'Right To Work' Sought

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., July 9 (AP)—The Citizens' Committee, formed to combat violence in the Bethlehem steel strike, set out today to found a national organization for the defense of local self-government.

Five thousand have been invited to a meeting July 15 at which a national chain of committees will be enlisted in a drive to protect the worker "pursuing his occupation peaceably."

The committee's action followed by a few weeks its nation-wide blasts in newspaper advertisements against "martial law which closed Bethlehem's strike-beset Cambria works for a week.

At the beginning of the 28-day-old strike, the committee organized a special police force to guard residential districts against marauders. The force was disbanded by martial law and replaced by state police.

"The right to strike is as fundamental as the right to work, and authorities of Johnstown protected those men who went on strike in their legal picketing rights," said Francis C. Martin, chairman of the Citizens' Committee. "But we could not tolerate interference with the majority of Cambria employees in their legal right to work."

Bethlehem reported normal operations today at its seven-mile-long mills which before the strike employed 15,000.

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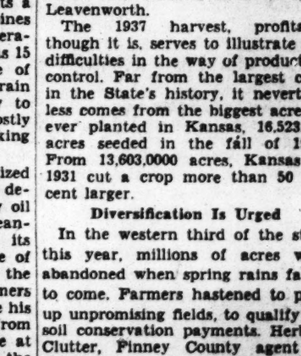

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PRODUCTS

Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

As Mrs. Hubbard Fills Her Cupboard for Next Winter

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Tips for the Canning Season

The Homemaker's Tools and How Best to Use Them

By Bertha Streeter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The habit of waiting for the height of the season when a large quantity of fruit or vegetable may be put up at once is frequently the cause for lack of success in canning. Some of the fruit is almost sure to be over ripe, so it may spoil before it is used; and ere the work is finished the home manager may be interrupted or become so overwhelmed with the magnitude of her task that toward the end she may get careless in matters that require particular care.

The season for small fruits is short, and in waiting for quantity one may lose chances to get the best in quality for the winter's supply. For a number of reasons, it is advisable to can in small amounts: fruit left from that prepared for the table; a few fruits gathered from garden or orchard, or purchased because of excellent quality. A few jars at a time set in the fruit cupboard, even twice a week during the season, soon fill it to overflowing at the minimum outlay of expense and labor.

A Constant Inventory

At the beginning of the canning season it is a good plan to tack on the door of the fruit cupboard a piece of heavy ruled paper and fasten to a nail above it a pencil on a stout string. With this a constant inventory may be kept of all canned goods on hand. List alphabetically cherries, currants, and so forth, devoting a line to each, or more if necessary for favorite foods. As the supply is built up, make short perpendicular marks on the line devoted to that particular produce, each mark representing a jar. Whenever a container is removed from the cupboard draw a line through a mark noting a jar of that particular product. One advantage of this plan is the ease with which menus may be worked out to fit the larder. The record may also be used as a basis for the canning schedule for the following season.

Another big help when there is canning to do, especially if one's kitchen is large, is a table on casters or wheels, or one that is otherwise easily moved about. On it jars may be placed as they are taken from storage, then wheeled to the sink for washing. Placed clean on the table, the whole supply may be taken to the stove for sterilization as needed. Use the table also for taking to the stove fruits and vegetables ready for blanching. In the coolest part of the room the supplies may be made ready for the jars because, by means of the table, containers may be wheeled back quickly to the stove in larger numbers for the boiling water or syrup, sealing and setting in the hot water bath.

Saves Many Steps

And after the canning is done, the table is ready to receive the hot sealed jars and take them to a cool place, out of a draft. When they are sufficiently cooled, the whole batch may be wheeled to a larger table where, because of more room, they are more easily tested for leaks, and wrapped in paper to keep out the light. Finally, put back on the portable table, with one trip all may be returned to the storeroom shelves and set away at once, or wheeled close to the basement door within easier reach of the cupboards below stairs.

Two pieces of rubber, each about nine inches square, cut from the discarded inner tube of an automobile tire, are as great a help in screwing down hot fruit jar covers as they may be later in the year for loosening the tops of obstinate cans. Lay one piece over the jar cap, and with the other protect the left hand in holding the container steady while the cap is being screwed down tight.

Preparing Pineapple

When a pineapple is ripe, the spines may be pulled away easily. A good way to remove the top of a ripe pineapple is to grasp the fruit tightly with the left hand, and with the right hand, protected by a cloth or a paper bag, take good hold of the top and give a quick, strong twist. This also brings away part of the core and it leaves the waste easily disposed of.

The sharp edge of the smallest size baking powder can makes a splendid cutter for removing the core from pineapple slices. Nor need the cores be wasted, for, put through the food chopper with the inside peelings, they may be used as an excellent pie filling, either alone or mixed with chopped apple. Or, they may be preserved by boiling in water or syrup after chopping, and strained later to add to the juice in which pears or apples are to be canned later in the season, and so improve their flavor. The ordinary revolving flour sifter makes easy work of straining juice from chopped fruit.

When pitting cherries, don't refuse help just because there are not enough cherry pitters to go around! At such times, remember that the loop of a hairpin makes a very good substitute. Inserted into a cherry, with a deft jerk it brings out the pit in a hurry.

Better Than a Knife

When preparing pears for canning, use a fruit spoon instead of a knife in removing the cores. It is much easier and leaves the fruit in better shape.

Among the greatest helps in making canning easy is the funnel that fits into both pint and quart jars and prevents the slopping of fruit or juice as the jar is being filled.

For washing fruit jars, keep on hand a dish mop, or a small sponge fastened to a handle about a foot long, with a ring by which it may be kept hung up when not in use. This is quicker and more reliable than a cloth for cleaning out crevices in jars and their covers.

Some women prefer paper bags to newspaper wrappings for protecting canned fruit from deteriorating effects of light, heat or chill. For each jar they take a bag of suitable size, write on it the kind of fruit it contains, with the month and year it is put up. Then the jar is slipped into the bag and the mouth of the bag is twisted to keep it secure. Rubber bands made from tire tubing are excellent for this purpose, too. The fruit is then ready to store.

Labels

Adhesive tape sticks to anything, so it makes good labels for jars to be stored in a dark cupboard that is cool in summer and protected from furnace heat in winter. But lacking the tape, during the canning season one may find at the ten-cent stores booklets of perforated gum labels with the names of practically every fruit and vegetable on them, and ready to stick on the jars.

An excellent place to keep paraffin is in a small covered teapot where it is kept clean, but in which it may be melted, and easily poured from the spout. As paraffin is removed from jelly glasses it may be washed and dried and placed in the pot. When paraffin is needed, heat the pot in hot water until the contents are melted.

Paraffin has often come to the rescue when the canner has run out of new jar rings. Dip the best of the old rings in the liquid and let it cool. Use two such rings instead of a new one, and screw the cap tight. Heat from the jar sufficiently melts the wax so it flows and makes a tight seal.

There are four articles in this series on canning. They are appearing at seasonable intervals. The first ran on June 23.

Modern Science Institute

For the Between-Meals Snack or the Cooling Beverage at Summer Meals, the Iced Milk Drink Is Always Refreshing

Refreshing Cold Milk Drinks

Five Recipes That May Seem a Bit Different

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is nothing more refreshing than icy cold milk drinks. Many people feel that some special equipment for preparing them is necessary, but this is not the case. Plenty of cold milk, fruit or fruit juices, chocolate or other flavorings, a few turns of the egg beater and the milk shake is ready.

Half the charm of a cool drink lies in the way it is served. The attractive, inexpensive glassware available nowadays is just the thing. Perhaps you can treat yourself and the family to several sets. The different patterns and colors will add variety in serving.

Here are some delicious milk drinks. They will appeal to the children as well as to the grown-ups.

Prune Milk Shake

Cook
½ pound prunes until very soft. Remove pits and force prunes through a strainer. Combine pulp with
3 cups milk.
Sugar to taste.
Lemon juice for flavor, if desired.
Chill. Beat well with a rotary beater before serving. Serves 6.

Honey Blossom Sip

Combine
1 cup orange juice
½ cup pineapple or grapefruit juice
2 tablespoons lemon juice
6 tablespoons honey
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon almond extract. Add
4 cups milk, beat well, chill and serve.

Cereal Beverage

Dissolve
¼ cup instant cereal beverage and
4 tablespoons sugar in
½ cup boiling water. Add
1½ cups cold water and
3 cups milk. Blend, chill, pour into tall glasses and top with whipped cream, plain or flavored.

Root Beer Eggnog

Beat
2 eggs. Add
2 cups milk
1 tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon root beer extract
¼ cup light cream.
Few grains salt
Juice 2 oranges. Shake vigorously and serve. Serves 2 to 3.

Banana Eggnog

Beat
1 egg. Add
1 ripe banana, mashed with fork
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon lemon juice
½ cup milk. Serves 1.

When the Class Came to Visit

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

Many strange guests come to our house but perhaps the strangest and nicest of all was a group last week. Early in the fall a Home Economics teacher said to me, "Your home has so much charm, won't you come to our school and talk to my HOME PROBLEMS class? I teach in a Junior High where so many of the homes are poor, and I do want to help these girls."

"Then why not bring them over here if you feel I could tell them something?" And so it was arranged with the principal, and the girls came, 26 of them representing nine nationalities. Some were eager, some were diffident, and I must admit that all of them were a trifle round-eyed as they gazed at what must have looked like a palace to them. Our home is Colonial with the conventional big front door. It impresses me yet, and I have lived here nearly two years, so I knew how the girls would feel.

As soon as their wraps were off I asked them to sit on the floor in the living room. After all you can't be so terribly formal sitting on the floor, and then I told them the truth—that we didn't have chairs enough for everybody. That broke the ice for they realized that even I, with all the evidence of plenty, didn't have everything.

* * *

First we investigated our living room, where we really need new furniture. I lifted the afghan on the davenport and revealed the bare spots where the moths had dined last summer. We discussed how to avoid that happening again. I pointed to our rug, which still looks very well despite its great age, and which is not long enough and too wide for the present room. I confided my hopes of some day having soft broadloom carpet clear to the wall. We studied the wallpaper which IS a joy. "It looks like tan lace pasted on your walls," one shy little girl commented. And it does! The talk led to walls which blend with the room, making it seem larger. The windows were considered next, and I told the girls that some day I might have Venetian blinds with lovely drapes at the side, but meanwhile and for many years to come I could be happy with ruffled curtains bought at a price that even they considered cheap.

"But they look so clean, and this time of year all curtains are dirty from the stove. How do you do that?" earnestly questioned a little Italian girl. To most any other guest I would have laughed and said, "Oh, I just have a knack that way," but this child wanted the truth and when I told her they had just been washed she gave an answer that more than repaid for the long hours of ironing, "They look pretty enough to wear," she whispered.

* * *

After all these confidences we were friends. Then I gave each of the girls a piece of paper with a brief description of each room in the house and told them to wander around. There are the two boys' bedrooms, one with blue paper, the other with green, but furnished with only a bed, a chest of drawers, homemade book cases, a braided rug on the floor (which any girl could make) and clean curtains at the windows. The furniture had been shabby and mismated, but paint has changed all that. Then our bedroom, with sturdy maple furniture built for years of service. On the dresser and chest are scarfs which any girl could make from unbleached muslin, on the beds muslin tufted counterpanes (easy to wash) and at the windows rose colored curtains bought at 19 cents a yard. The floor in the upstairs hall, the stairs and the study are all carpeted with "futuristic carpet" with emphasis on the future, but which still look very well due to much rubbing.

* * *

Before the girls had finished their tour they knew that most of the little touches which add so much had come from the five and ten: the lamp shades in the bedroom, little vases for flowers, the amber tie-backs in the bathroom which were really designed for hair ornaments, and the tie-backs in our kitchen which are spoons nailed to the wall and bent back.

Back once more in the living room we had homemade cookies and ice cream served on paper plates. Then I told them of our other homes; the three-room terrace where one of the boys was born, the tiny house later on, then the upstairs of a shabby place where we lived in order to save money to buy a place, then later a nice home even if it was an old house, and now this new one with its colonial doorway, lovely floors, nice walls, and attractive yard. Through it all each place has been home to us.

* * *

As they were leaving, one little black-eyed girl said, "Mrs. Gordon (the teacher) told us we'd find real charm in your home, but you've made us feel that we can have it, too, if we use plenty of soap and water, and are smart about using things." Could anyone ask for a nicer compliment? "A needle and thread will come in handy, too," added Viola LoSasso, "and a paint brush," supplemented Louisa Renetsky. Going down the walk they turned to wave good-by and shouted, "We sure had a grand time!" and no wonder that I could truthfully shout back, cupping my hands to my mouth so they would be sure to hear, "I had a grand time too."

J. E. C.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Children's Sandbox as Part of Garden Design

GARDENING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Runcorn, Eng.

It is quite possible for the children's sand pit to bring an added charm to the garden. Even the smallest garden can usually provide sufficient space for the pit. The layout of the garden itself will give the clue for the best shape to choose. Nothing will be lost by adhering to simplicity.

In deciding the size of the sandbox, it should be remembered there are reasons for keeping it small. Chief among these is keeping check on the cleanliness of the sand which becomes an arduous proposition in a large sand pit.

The position shown should be sheltered from the wind and shady corners under trees should be avoided, for the leaves will continually be dropping and spoiling the sand.

Having decided on the position and the design, peg it out on the ground. When placing the pegs allow extra width for the thickness of the rocks to be used and also allow for the sides to slope about three inches inward. Use rocks similar to those of any existing rockery.

* * *

The use of rocks instead of plain concrete or wood will give the sandbox a more natural appearance, especially if it is near, or at the foot of a rockery of the same stone.

Instead of raising a wall round the site, sink the pit in the ground to make it more wind proof and less conspicuous.

Dig out the earth to a depth of two feet and slope the bottom to fall to one point, keeping an even surface all over. When sloping the sides allow for one inch of concrete instead of rock for the first foot—this makes for easy cleaning.

The mixture of concrete should be fairly rich to prevent water seeping into the pit; two parts of sand to one of cement is suitable and these should be thoroughly mixed dry, and then by adding water very carefully, reduced to a thick paste.

For the floor, reduce the necessary quantity of concrete to a more liquid state, and before laying, spray the site lightly with water. Lay the cement about an inch in thickness, smooth over and make a drain hole at the lowest point.

* * *

In the construction of the sides, line the bottom half with concrete one inch thick, and if the sides have been sloped slightly backward and the concrete mixed stiff enough, no temporary retaining wall will be required. Smooth off the walls and blend with a curve into the floor.

Allow the concrete floor and lower half of the sides to harden before setting the rocks. The pleasing effect will be increased if the rocks are chosen or shaped so that the cement joint is of uniform width. The whole of the rocks should be shaped and wedged in position before filling in the joints.

Use the same concrete mixture of a stiff consistency for filling the joints between the rocks and work in with a trowel or stick, afterward smoothing off flush with the rock face, this latter operation, on account of the unevenness of the stone, can best be done by using the thumb covered with cloth or an old glove.

* * *

The sandpit will be kept cleaner if a stone edge about one foot wide, and sloping down slightly away from the pit, is laid around the top; this will prevent soil being washed by rain into the sand and will also make stepping down safer.

Fill the sand pit a foot deep only, and with ordinary use one supply of sand should remain clean for a season.

The sandpit should have one last refinement—a flat surface on which the children can turn over the sandpies. A little rock table, a foot high, built in the middle, and the sand pit is complete.

J. V. A.

Summer Feeding of Plants

Remember to feed your pansies this time of year. Pansies are heavy feeders but reward one well for a bit of midsummer thoughtfulness. Trees and shrubs can be fed now, too, if one is careful not to burn the roots with fertiliser. The soil should be kept friable around all plants so they can take in all the food and moisture possible.

* * *

For the Bookshelf

"Roadsides, the Front Yard of the Nation," by J. M. Bennett, published by the Stratford Company, Boston, $3. As far as we know, this is the first thing of its kind and much needed. In a non-technical manner it explains the principles of design in roadside planting, describes the plant materials useful for road beautification, and discusses upkeep. It has a chapter on providing for the motoring public (drinking water, picnic places, sanitary provision, etc.); one on trees and nurseries; one on signs good and bad; one on shacks and roadside stands. It is authentic from cover to cover, written by a county superintendent of parks and forestry. This book makes a distinct addition to the shelves of libraries serving women's clubs, garden clubs and town planning boards. It is worth owning individually, but particularly recommended to the attention of groups likely to take on roadside planting as a program project.

A Regular Friday Feature

Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to Miss Farmer's School of Cookery 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. for our newest book THE ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK

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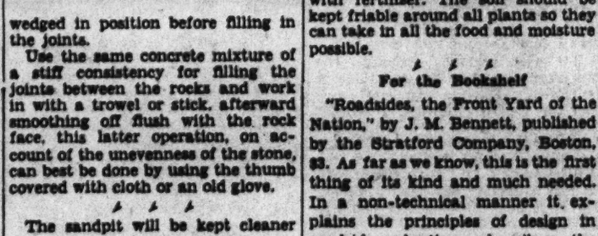

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Fred Wright in State Semifinal—Cotton Captures Open Golf Championship

Martin Twins Both Beaten This Morning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, July 9—In one of the outstanding upsets of the tournament and what was one of the hardest and closest-fought matches in this 33-year-old state amateur golf championship being staged here at the Winchester Country Club, the veteran New Bedford factory superintendent, Dave Whiteside, blasted the hopes of a favorite, Wilfred Crossley, by beating the Norfolk star, [illegible] up in this morning's quarterfinals.

Crossley, who has been playing some of the best golf this tournament has seen in many a day had been considered the next state champion by many. His sub-par golf of yesterday's second round—posting a 33, three under par at the ninth in his second-round match with E. P. Stratton, Sandy Burr, whom he defeated 7 and 6—led many to believe that he would have little trouble in gaining the final round this afternoon.

Despite the fact that he reached the turn in this morning's play with a brilliant two under par, 34, which consisted of two eagles, one on the 475-yard second and the other on the 470-yard eighth, Crossley could not hang on to his advantage.

Spectacular Finish

In the face of Crossley's sub-par golf, the New Bedford star carded a 36-par for the first nine holes. Whiteside clung on grimly and played Crossley on even terms for the 10th and 11th holes and then went on to take the 12th and 13th with birdie 4's while his opponent went down with regulation 5's. At this point the match was even and the large gallery began to sense a spectacular finish. And it was what they were treated to.

The Norfolk youngster came back on the long 16th, to even the match when he went down with a par 4 Whiteside encountering trouble and taking a 5. Undisturbed by the turn of things, the New Bedford veteran played the 17th with a perfect 4 to go 1 up again when Crossley, evidently pressing, had to take a big 5.

Both drove well off the 18th tee, with Whiteside out in front. His approach shot was short of the green while Crossley went far to the right. Whiteside pitched to within 12 feet of the pin. Crossley's pitch was poor and when he missed his putt for a 4 the match was over. Whiteside rapped his in for a par 4. Crossley's total score for the 18 holes was 74 while Whiteside shot a par 72.

Major Upset

Another major upset in today's quarterfinals was the defeat of the Martin twins, Leo and Ed of Sandy Burr. Leo went down before the stellar play of Arthur Billingham, Blue Hill, 3 and 2, while brother Ed was eliminated by Arthur Peterson, Oak Hill, 1 up. These two boys, who have been prominent golfing figures in this tournament, were highly favored to enter the semifinals. Many were looking forward to this for the two brothers would have been matched against each other.

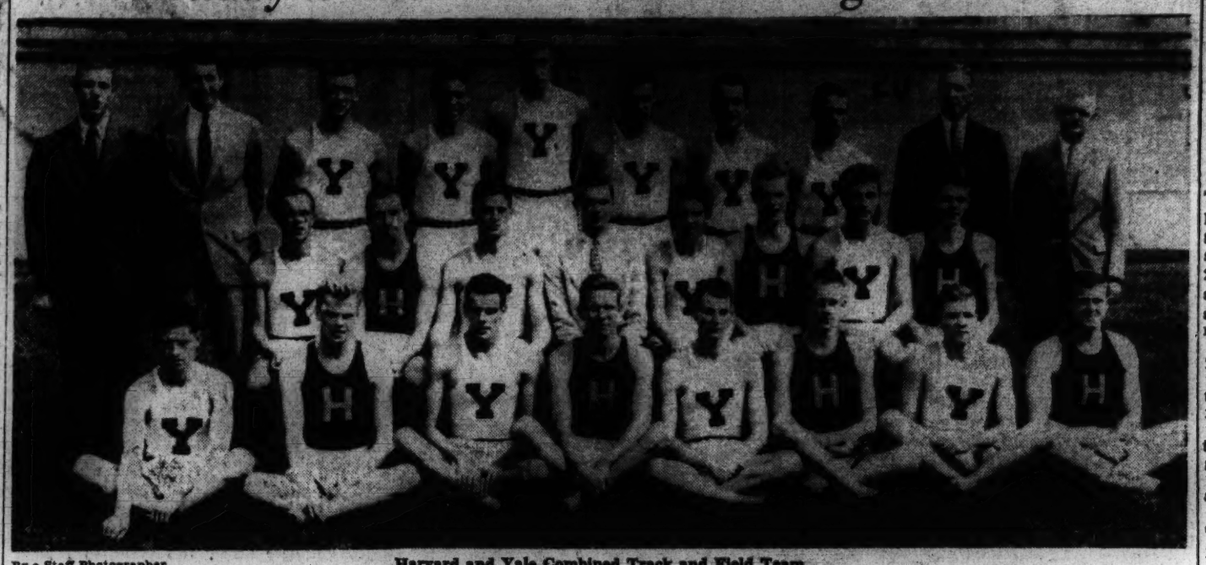
Fred J. Wright Jr., Trapelo, kept his record intact this morning when he scored a well-earned victory over A. V. Rogers Jr., Winchester, 4 and 3. He is the only former champion having been able to keep in the tournament. Joe Lynch, W. O. Blaney, Ed Lowery, Mill McPhail and Clark Hodder all falling by the wayside. Rogers gave the six-time champion a battle at the start and had him 3 down before Wright put on the pressure and came home with the victory.

Whiteside and Wright, the two old timers of golf, met this afternoon in the semifinal round. Billingham and Peterson were the other semifinalists.

Fourth-Round Results

Arthur Billingham, Blue Hill, defeated Leo Martin, Sandy Burr, 3 and 2.
Arthur Peterson, Oak Hill, defeated Ed Martin, Sandy Burr, 1 up.
Fred Wright Jr., Trapelo, defeated A. V. Rogers Jr., Winchester, 4 and 3.
Dave Whiteside, New Bedford, defeated Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk, 2 up.

Ready to Meet Oxford and Cambridge Athletes



By a Staff Photographer

Harvard and Yale Combined Track and Field Team

First Row (Left to Right)—Burlingame, Lightbody, Shields, Fernald, Day, Aerisen, Watson, Downing. Second Row—Fox, Callaway, Harding, Schmidt, Woodland, Northrop, Millett, Haydock. Third Row—Keppleman, Hubbard, Ethridge, Curtis, Ferguson, Lassen, Congdon, Mills, Kanaly, Mikola

Bees Return To Duty Only Seven Games From Cards

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Side-tracked for three days by the All-Star game, the Bees get busy again today, playing the opener of a four-game series with the seventh-place Phillies at the Beehive. Singles today and tomorrow precede Sunday's doubleheader.

Before the intermission, the Bees were at the heighth of a winning streak that had brought 10 victories in 12 starts and a promotion from last to fifth place in the National League standing. As they picked up sides against the Phillies today, Bill McKechnie's club was only seven games away from the first division, or the Cardinals. Also, it was only 13 games out of first place.

Of course, not even the most optimistic Bee rooter is considering a possible World Series at the Beehive in October. But the recent spurt of the club has rekindled their confidence that the first division is a possibility.

Need More Runs

The Bees' chances of finishing in the money depends largely on their ability to produce more runs during the second half of the season than they did through the initial half. The Phillies, who this morning were five full games behind the locals, out-scored them by 65 runs from April 19 through July 5. The last-place Reds also scored more tallies than the Bees.

During the club's current victory march, which lifted it to fifth position in the race, there were occasional flashes of real power. For example, in two games with the Phillies, Bee batters piled up 29 hits. A doubleheader with the Reds produced 28. But when the final figures for the most recent 12 games were in, the Bees had only out-hit the opposition by the slender margin of 10—117 to 107. In between those conquests of the Phillies and Reds, McKechnie's hurlers were forced to labor with extra effort to maintain the club's winning record. It is fortunate that the pitching has continued at such a high standard.

Going over the first half of the season one discovers that the Bees had a major portion of their trouble with the Giants, Cardinals and Cubs, which is a very normal procedure. In eight meetings with the Cubs the locals have been limited to 28 runs, one less than they have managed against the Giants staff in 10 contests. Dizzy Dean and company has throttled the Boston attack to 34 runs in 11 battles.

Six Starting Pitchers

One point in favor of the Bees during the latter part of the campaign, however, is the abundance of starting pitchers at McKechnie's disposal. He has MacFayden, Gabler, Bush, Turner, Fette and Lanning on the front line, and Smith and Hutchinson in the bullpen, which should cause enemy batters no end of trouble in the doubleheader season, now in full swing. Perhaps no other club in either major league can show a starting mound cast equal to that of the Bees.

While the locals have managed to win eight out of nine from the Dodgers and break even in 10 engagements with the Giants here in the East, they have experienced plenty of trouble facing the Phillies. Five of the nine meetings were captured by the Baker Field tenants and two of the four Boston victories went into extra innings.

After this week-end series with the Phils, the Bees pay a short visit to Brooklyn and then return to Boston on Wednesday to open a home stand against the West. The Cubs come first.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox are scheduled for five games in Philadelphia before starting another tour of the western half of the American League. At the moment, they have a record of six-straight over the Athletics.

Americans Win Again

SOUTHPORT, Eng., July 9 (AP)—The American all-star lacrosse team won its sixth consecutive victory yesterday, when it whipped an all-England team, 12 to 8. Kelly and Guild topped the American attack with four goals apiece. The teams were even matched in the first quarter, each scoring twice; but the Americans tossed in four markers in the second period to lead. Each team scored six times in a rousing third quarter for the final scores. The game was played in a drizzle before 5000 fans.

Who Won Sandlot Baseball Title?

By the Associated Press

Augusta, Ga., July 9

Who won the pennant?

This question, usually one of simple arithmetic, became one of heated argument today in the Rural League, sandlot baseball organization.

It seems the schedule makers became befuddled and forgot to slate games between Gracewood and Butler Creek. Each won all its games with other teams, but never played each other.

Now the managers are trying to see what can be done about getting a champion.

Ranger Scores Tenth Victory And New Record

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9 (AP)—Ranger, Harold S. Vanderbilt's third defender of the America's Cup, set a new record on Block Island Sound and scored her tenth victory over Chandler Hovey's Rainbow and Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, yesterday.

The race was largely a repetition of the previous day's contest, although Ranger's margin of victory was not so wide. The Vanderbilt boat finished a 27.7 mile irregular triangle 3m. 36s. ahead of Rainbow and 6m. 12s. before Yankee.

The defender averaged 10.82 knots and set a record speed for the triangular course. The windward leg of the course was short, however, so the record is open to argument.

Yankee Takes the Lead

During the first half of the opening 8.5 mile reach, Yankee opened up an appreciable lead, but Ranger turned the first mark 27 seconds in the van. Rainbow, with her skipper's daughter, Elizabeth Hovey, at the wheel, was only 29 seconds astern of Yankee.

Ranger, on the second leg, a 9.2 mile beat to windward, immediately pulled away and interest centered in a duel between Yankee and Rainbow. When it ended, Elizabeth had dropped Yankee astern and to leeward.

The yachts turned the windward mark with Ranger leading Rainbow 3m. 20s. and Yankee 5m. 28s.

A freshening southwesterly favored the sloops on the homeward leg, a broad reach, and their speed at times must have reached or possibly exceeded 13 knots.

Ranger Has Six Points

Ranger's last two victories gave her six points to Rainbow's four and Yankee's two in a contest for a cup offered by George Nichols, ex-commodore of the New York Yacht Club. Four races have been scheduled, but it is mathematically possible for Ranger to clinch the cup today.

Lambert disclosed yesterday he has lost faith in Yankee's radically new rig and will return to the old immediately after the series. The new rig gave her the largest mainsail among the Class J sloops, but a reduced fore triangle. The change will mean moving her mast aft about six feet. The summary:

Course, 27.7 mile triangle; wind, southwest by west, 8.8 to 16 miles per hour.

	1st Leg	2d Leg	Finish
Ranger	0:41:02	1:48:21	2:32:41
Rainbow	0:41:58	1:51:41	2:37:17
Yankee	0:41:29	1:53:49	2:39:53

Jarvis Is Only Localite Left In Agawam Play

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9 (AP)—Two New Yorkers, a southerner, and a New Englander, all collegians, held the semifinal brackets in the Agawam Hunt singles for today's play. Gardnar Mulloy of University of Miami meets Joseph Abrams of Tulane and New York; and Alfred Jarvis of Williams College meets Marvin Kantrowitz of New York and the University of Texas.

The doubles semifinal pairings for today bring Arnold W. Jones and James Van Alen, the Rhode Island team, against Robert Low and Henry Daniels of Choate School, and Mulloy and Jarvis against Clarence C. Chaffee of Bronxville, N. Y., and Albert Horton 3d of Providence.

Kantrowitz upset his second seeded player of the week yesterday when he defeated his University of Texas roommate, Melvin Lapman, New York, and seeded fifth, 6—1, 6—1. Kantrowitz and Lapman forced Jones and Van Alen to five hard sets in the doubles, before bowing out.

Oxford-Cambridge Athletes Hope for First Victory Here

Grown through its 38 years to become one of the outstanding events on the English-American athletic schedule, the thirteenth international track and field meet will be contested tomorrow in the ivy-covered Harvard Stadium while press and radio flash its progress throughout the United States, Canada and the British Isles.

For a sixth time an Oxford-Cambridge team has come to American shores in quest of a first victory here over a Harvard-Yale team, but the failures of 1901, 1921, 1925, 1929 and 1933 seem destined to be partly avenged tomorrow, avenged through the swiftness and stout heartedness of an English Olympic hero, the famous Cambridge captain, Godfrey Brown, one of the greatest quartermilers in the world today and an exceptional performer as well at 100 and 880 yards.

Beautifully Balanced

Never have Oxford and Cambridge come to America with such a team. It is beautifully balanced. In only one event, the broad jump, have the Englishmen failed to exceed or approximate the performances of the Harvard-Yale men. It is a team that would be capable of meeting any combined team that ever represented Harvard and Yale.

This English team has four fine hurdlers in Scopes, Knight, Nichols and Daniell; a 6.3 jumper in Bob Kennedy; a 49-foot shotputter in Ali Irfan; a fine sprinter and quarter miler in Alan Pennington, the Oxford captain; and the best pole vaulter England ever has had, Dick Webster, holder of the British indoor and outdoor records. It has a 4.19 miler, Jack Emery, and three good two milers in Charles Towne, Hank Hawkey and Eric Weir.

But with all that strength, the outstanding personality of the team is Godfrey Brown, who last summer in Berlin, running from the outside position in the 400 meters Olympic final, failed by a whisker to beat Archie Williams of the United States, and then came back to run a blazing 400 meters anchor leg that gave Britain the Olympic 1600 meters relay title.

The pre-meet dope sheets give Brown two first places, give Jack Emery the mile, Eric Weir, Hank Hawkey or Charley Towne, the two-mile, Peter Knight the high hurdles, and Ali Irfan the shotput, for six first places. Harvard-Yale is given the low hurdles with Al Mills of Yale, the high jump with Bob Haydock of Harvard, the pole vault with Bill Harding of Yale, the broad jump with Hunt Ethridge of Yale, and the 220-yard dash with either Gardner Millett of Yale or John Callaway of Harvard, both of whom are in great racing form.

Shattered Records

The meet promises to progress through shattered records, with new marks considered likely in the 220, 440 and 880, and the shotput, and new marks possible in the high jump, 100 yard dash and two-mile runs. In the last International Meet at the Stadium in 1933 the athletes equalled or broke eight meet records which by now constitute a most formidable list of marks. Included are such outstanding performances as Ned Gourdin's 25ft. 3 in. broad jump, Keith Brown's 14-foot pole vault, Douglas Lowe's 1.53.4 half, Cyril Mabey's 9.22.4 two mile, Jack Lovelock's 4.12.6 mile and the 9.8 seconds 100-yard dash mark shared by three Harvard men, Billy Schick, Al Miller and Eddie Calvin.

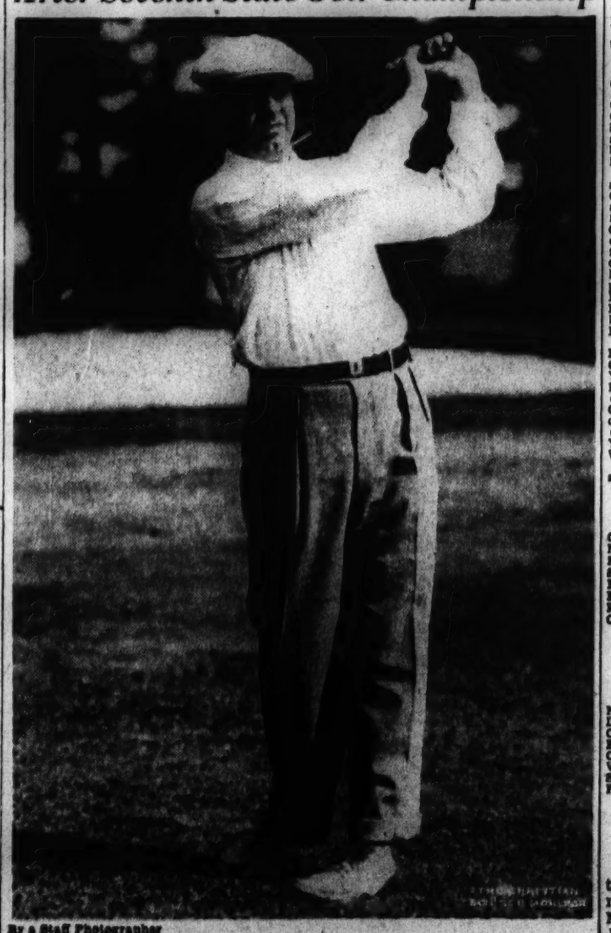
The meet is to start at 3 p. m. and the final event will be contested at 4.45. Every event will be a final, and the Stadium public address system will be used to announce all the details of the meet's progress. The prices have been scaled to permit every lover of track and field sports to see the meet and there will be more than 10,000 at fifty five cents and a special price of twenty-five cents for boys and girls under 18 years of age.

Schedule of Events

Harvard Stadium

3:00—120 Yards High Hurdles
Record: 14.8s., by C. F. Stanwood, Oxford, 1933.
3:05—Pole Vault
Record: 14ft., by K. S. Brown, Yale, 1935.
3:15—100 Yards Dash
Record: 9.8s., by W. A. Schick Jr., Harvard, 1904; A. M. Miller, Harvard, 1925; E. E. Valvin, Harvard, 1933.
3:15—High Jump
Record: 6ft. 3in., by R. W. Landon, Yale, 1921.
3:25—Mile Run
Record: 4m. 12.6s., by J. E. Lovelock, Oxford, 1933.
3:40—Shot Put
Record: 47ft. 4¾in., by J. M. Killcullen, Yale, 1931.
3:45—440 Yards Run
Record: 48.4s., by K. D. Warner, Yale, 1933.
4:00—220 Yards Run
Record: 21.6s., by H. M. Abrahams, Cambridge, 1923; A. E. Porritt, Oxford, 1928; E. L. Davis, Cambridge, 1933
4:00—Broad Jump
Record: 25ft. 3in., by E. O. Gourdin, Harvard, 1921.
4:10—Two Miles Run
Record: 9m. 22.4s., by C. J. Mabey, Oxford, 1933.
4:30—220 Yards Low Hurdles
Record: 24.2s., by C. F. Stanwood, Oxford, 1933.
4:45—Half Mile Run
Record: 1m. 53.4s., made by D. G. A. Lowe, Cambridge, 1935.

After Seventh State Golf Championship



By a Staff Photographer

Fred J. Wright Jr. of Trapelo

British Star Turns In Par Despite Rain

CARNOUSTIE, Scot., July 9 (AP)—Tall Henry Cotton, famed British professional, won the British open golf championship today for the second time in three years, posting 290 for the 72-hole tournament after a heavy rainstorm threatened for a time to force replay of the final round.

Cotton, who was England's favorite from the start of the first qualifying round last Monday, lived up to that position this afternoon as, in the face of one of the worst downpours in tournament history, he sloshed through Carnoustie's half-submerged greens and over its soggy fairways to post a glittering 71 for a 72-hole score of 290.

That gave him a two-shot margin over English Reggie Whitcombe, 36- and 54-hole leader, with Charley Lacey, burly pro from Great Neck, N. Y., leading the American contingent a stroke further back at 293. Charles Whitcombe, Reginald's brother, was next with 294.

Cotton, holder of the title in 1934 and acknowledged king of British shot-makers for several years, had the title in the bag for several hours before a ruling by the tournament committee of the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews made it official.

After lengthy conference the officials decided that the fourth and final round would stand as played.

This decision gave Cotton, who scored a brilliant par 71 in his last round at the height of the storm, the championship by a margin of two strokes over Reginald Whitcombe, youngest of the three famed British golfing brothers.

Leading the American contingent by virtue of a spectacular finish, was Charley Lacey of Great Neck. Lacey put together rounds of 70-72 over rain-swept Carnoustie today for a 72-hole total of 293.

British Open Golf Scores

(x)—Denotes amateur.

J. J. Busson, Great Britain	151	79	76	305
Jack Taylor, Great Britain	153	83	76	312
Johnny Revolta, United States	152	83	76	311
Reg. Whitcombe, Great Brit.	142	74	76	292
Sir Fairweather, Great Britain	153	82	81	315
William J. Cox, Great Britain	151	81	73	305
Alf Padgham, Great Britain	146	76	76	298
H. E. Whitcombe, Great Brit.	152	81	77	310
John Burton, Great Britain	151	77	82	310
Bobby Cruickshank, U. S.	152	77	85	314
Allan Dailey, G. B.	153	79	79	311
Fred Robertson, G. B.	148	78	78	304
Byron Nelson, U. S.	151	71	74	296
Henry Cotton, G. B.	146	73	71	290
Bill Shankland, G. B.	151	82	81	314
Denny Shute, U. S.	146	76	80	302
*Bobby Locke, S. A.	148	77	79	304
Jack Seager, G. B.	153	83	81	317
Ed Dudley, U. S.	144	78	75	297
Jack McLean, G. B.	152	81	76	309
Marcel Dallemagne, France	153	79	77	309
Gregor McIntosh, G. B.	153	81	78	312
Bill Branch, G. B.	147	73	81	301
Sam King, G. B.	153	75	82	310
Aubrey Boomer, France	151	77	83	311
Percy Allis, G. B.	151	75	77	303
A. J. Lacey, G. B.	149	75	75	299
Walter Hagen, U. S.	148	80	81	309
Charles A. Whitcombe, G. B.	144	74	76	294
David J. Rees, G. B.	148	78	80	306
Arthur Havers, G. B.	153	76	75	304
Henry Picard, U. S.	150	79	80	309
Charles Lacey, U. S.	151	78	72	293
L. B. Ayton Jr., G. B.	153	80	79	312
Bill Nolan, G. B.	153	78	81	312
Tom Dobson, G. B.	153	79	82	314

Schedule Named For Ten Teams In Football League

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—The National Professional Football League schedule for 1937, announced yesterday by President Joe F. Carr, calls for the earliest start in the history of the professional circuit with Philadelphia opening the season on Sept. 5 at Pittsburgh.

Ten teams will operate during the season, each club playing 11 games. The addition of Cleveland to the western division makes an evenly balanced circuit with the Chicago Bears, Chicago Cardinals, Cleveland, Detroit and Green Bay as the western half, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Washington make up the eastern division.

Green Bay, the league champion, opens its season with the Cardinals on Sept. 12. The schedule closes Dec. 5 and on the following Sunday the championship teams of the eastern and western division will meet for the world title and the Ed Thorp Memorial Trophy. The game will be played on the home field of the western division winner. The schedule:

Sept. 5—Philadelphia at Pittsburgh (10 (night), Brooklyn at Philadelphia; Detroit at Cleveland; 12, Cardinals at Green Bay; 17 (night), New York at Washington; Cleveland at Philadelphia; 19, Bears at Green Bay, Cardinals at Detroit, Pittsburgh at Brooklyn; 24 (night), Cardinals at Washington; 26, New York at Pittsburgh, Cleveland at Brooklyn, Cardinals at Philadelphia.

Oct. 3—New York at Philadelphia, Detroit at Green Bay, Brooklyn at Washington, Cardinals at Cleveland; 4 (night), Bears at Pittsburgh; 10, Philadelphia at Washington, Green Bay at Cardinals, Bears at Cleveland, Pittsburgh at Detroit; 17, Philadelphia at New York; Pittsburgh at Washington, Cardinals at Bears, Green Bay at Cleveland, Brooklyn at Detroit; 24, Brooklyn at New York, Washington at Philadelphia, Cleveland at Green Bay, Detroit at Bears, Cardinals at Pittsburgh; 31, Green Bay at Detroit, Bears at New York, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, Washington at Brooklyn, Cleveland at Cardinals.

Nov. 7—Pittsburgh at New York, Green Bay at Bears, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, Cleveland at Detroit; 14, Detroit at New York, Brooklyn at Bears, Washington at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at Green Bay (Milwaukee); 21, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, Green Bay at New York, Detroit at Cardinals, Washington at Cleveland; 25, (Thanksgiving), Bears at Detroit, New York at Brooklyn; 28, Green Bay at Washington, Cleveland at Bears.

Dec. 5—Bears at Cardinals, Washington at New York.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	44	25	.637
New York	43	27	.609
Pittsburgh	38	30	.559
St. Louis	37	30	.552
Boston	31	38	.449
Brooklyn	29	37	.439
Philadelphia	26	43	.387
Cincinnati	25	43	.375

Results July 8

No games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	22	.667
Detroit	39	28	.582
Chicago	40	29	.580
Boston	39	28	.550
Cleveland	37	31	.509
Washington	30	33	.462
St. Louis	21	44	.323
Philadelphia	20	44	.313

Result July 8

No games scheduled

Entries Close July 19

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP)—Entries for the $10,000 Chicago open golf tournament, to be held July 23-25, at the Medinah Country Club, will close July 19, the tournament committee announced today.

And Talking of . . . Ball Games

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Age of the Ball

LONDON—It having now been firmly established that a chicken crosses the road for precisely the same reason that Napoleon crossed the Alps, I propose today to ask another new one, viz:—

Why is a ball a ball?

In the words of the recently popular song, this'll make you whistle. Then, maybe, a compassionate smile will chase itself across your features as you reply indulgently "Because it's a ball." But that simply will not do. There is a much longer answer than that. And I propose to give it here, starting if necessary with the assumption that the simplest form of ball-game was inaugurated when a prehistoric husband tossed the son and heir amiably to his good wife, remarking at the same time, "Catch." Hence, perhaps (though I doubt it) the phrase "a bouncing baby."

Well, anyway, we will go back as far as the game of "catch" as played by the ancient Greeks, whose regard for the ball led them to establish the symbolism of the orb. They developed "catch" into quite an elaborate form of dancing music, which later was adopted by, and became exceedingly popular with, the Italians, who called it "Ballata." From which name were derived, so it is argued, the words "ballad" and "ballet" from the musical and the dancing part of the business respectively.

Back in the Stone Age

That is a tidy while ago. And since throwing is apparently as instinctive an exercise as walking or running, there is no reason to doubt that there were ball-game players long before that. Away back, say, in the Stone Age. Now, in 1937, we find ourselves in the Ball Age. It has endured for just about a century and in that time the ball has changed the habits of mankind almost beyond recognition.

East and West, North and South, men, women and children of all creeds, countries and colors are intent upon propelling balls over nets, into holes, between goal-posts, over the boundary rails, into the bleachers, and in certain juvenile cases, through the glass of any windows that may be conveniently situated for the purpose.

The whole world has discovered the pleasure and benefit that lies in exercising, or seeing exercised, the power of sight, touch, balance and muscular-control required for even the easiest ball games. And the different kinds of balls in current use have been estimated at 24. I am in a unique position to say that the estimator gives no guarantee as to the accuracy of the computation.

Factor in Social Education

The Ball, moreover, has been a powerful factor in social education, since it has advanced, if it did not actually establish, the cult of Sportsmanship. This is a latter-day word, so far as its ethical significance is concerned, and it means, implicitly, the ability to recognize and appreciate generously the superior creation of a rival.

After all, a hit, a catch, a kick or a throw is a creation, frequently a most artistic one, and the successful player of games is to that extent a self-realizing artist. So it is that, although games are most certainly mimic combat, they are held—under the code of behavior that they themselves have evolved—to represent almost as much the striving for objective success in the attempt to vanquish an adversary.

And now back to today's conundrum, Why is a ball a ball? By which I mean, really, why is it the sort of thing it is—a light inflated affair for football, an iron-hard wooden sphere with a bias for bowls; a matter of high tension rubber wound about a core for golf; a hollow, bounding rubber sphere for lawn tennis; a string packing with a leather jacket for baseball and cricket; a hickory globe for pony polo; and so on? The answer can be tendered in one word, "Evolution."

For example, folk began playing cricket with wooden balls. But those didn't quite fill the bill. And time brought into use a ball perfectly suited to the needs of the game—a ball with resilience appropriate to turf, a suitable density to withstand hard impact from a fairly heavy wooden bat, and a size and surface convenient to hand.

Game or Ball First?

Now for another riddle. Which came first, the Game or the Ball? Rather reminiscent, perhaps, of the old question about the hen and the egg. Reflection suggests that the honors of evolution can be split 50-50 between the game and the implements with which it is played For a start it is clear that, so far as the fundamental notions of playing any game were concerned, the use of a hard ball would suggest the use of something other than one's hand, foot or head with which to hit it. And once the fundamentals were established, the possibilities of each game would be explored and improvements made in the ball to realize those possibilities to the fullest extent.

Thus, as the form of play capable of extracting the best qualities from the ball and the ball best suited to the play interacted on one another, experiment, accident and invention would bring us to games as we know them today and to a large industry that has come into existence to supply the world-wide demand for balls and apparatus with which to smite them.

The old Persian, Omar Khayyam, a renowned poet but no golfer, said:

The Ball no Question makes of Ayes and Noes,
But Right or Left as strikes the Player goes.

He might not have been quite so sure of that if he had ever hit one of those guaranteed perfect tee shots, the unfortunate results of which can be (and indeed are) attributed only to the fact that the ball took upon itself to behave in a most capricious and inconsiderate manner.

Other clear cases of the self-determination of the sphere can be furnished from the personal experience of everyone who has ever been made to look ridiculous by a billiards ball, a lawn tennis ball, a polo ball or for that matter, any one of the many varieties of globule to which mankind turns for so great a proportion of its recreation at the present time.

I suppose old Omar (omitting allowance for wind and the rub of the green) uttered a great sporting truth about the ball. But games-players will agree that,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"You can lose sight of it sometimes."

Three Cup Yachts Will Compete In Eastern Cruise

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9 (AP)—The Eastern Yacht Club, as a preliminary to the America's Cup races which start here July 31, announced today plans to rematch Rainbow and Endeavour I, the yachts which battled in 1934 for the international trophy.

J. Amory Jeffries, secretary of the Marblehead Club, said he had received from Fredrick Segrist, owner of Endeavour I, acceptance of an invitation to race against Rainbow on the club's annual cruise. Yankee was also expected to take part.

Rainbow, then owned by Harold S. Vanderbilt, defeated the first Endeavour three years ago. She has since become the property of Chandler Hovey, commodore of the Eastern. Yankee, thrice rejected as a candidate to defend the trophy, is owned by Gerard B. Lambert.

Endeavour I was brought to American shores by T. O. M. Sopwith this spring as an alternate challenger had his new Endeavour II proven unsuccessful. Ranger, Vanderbilt's newly built sloop, was chosen to defend the cup after eliminating Rainbow and Yankee in a rial series.

The three cup-class yachts are expected to join the Eastern Y. C. fleet at Mattapoisett, Mass. on July 27, after the Marblehead craft come south of the Cape following their annual regatta July 24 in Massachusetts Bay.

The big racers will take part in the club races July 28 to Vineyard Haven, Mass.; July 29 from that port here; and July 30, the day before the America's Cup series opens here, in a special race off Brenton's reef.

Endeavour I, Jeffries said, will probably be sailed either by Sir Ralph Gore, British amateur who formerly commanded King George V's Britannia, or by Capt. Ned Heard, her professional sailing master.

World Record Pole Vaulters In Labor Meet

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Bill Sefton, National A. A. U. champion who has beaten the accepted pole vault record five times this year, once with a leap of 14ft. 11in., today wired his acceptance of an invitation to compete in the world labor athletic carnival at Randall's Island Sunday.

The Southern California athlete's rivals will include Cornelius Warmerdam of Fresno State College, and George Varoff, Oregon's holder of the world record of 14ft. 6½in. The three cleared 14ft. 7⅝in. at Milwaukee last week but Sefton won the title on the basis of the fewest number of misses.

After meeting Glenn Cunningham and Archie San Romani in the mile, Pittsburgh's John Woodruff will anchor the eastern mile relay team in a race against a picked western quartet. Charles Beetham of Ohio State, Richard Gill of Boston College and Jimmy Herbert of the New York Curb Exchange, will run with Woodruff.

The western team will be composed of Elroy Robinson, national indoor 1000-meter champion; Jack Weiershauser, National A. A. U. 200-meter titleholder; Bob Young, 1936 Olympian, and Ray Malott, national 400-meter champion.

Sussex Wins by 9 Wickets

LONDON, July 9 (C. P.)—Sussex kept in step behind Yorkshire at the top of the English County cricket championship table yesterday, trouncing Worcestershire by nine wickets. The match was completed in two days. Worcestershire compiled 209 and 125; Sussex making a great recovery after being dismissed for a first-innings total of 92 to score the 239 runs needed for victory for the loss of only one wicket. John Langridge hit up 104, not out, while Jim Parks obtained 92. Tuppin took 5 wickets for 30 runs in the Sauce County's second visit to the wickets.

Gelbert Joins Tigers

CINCINNATI, July 9 (AP)—Release of Charley Gelbert, veteran infielder, to the Detroit Tigers, at the waiver price, was announced today by the Cincinnati Reds. Gelbert came to the Reds from the St. Louis Cardinals during the winter.

Amusements

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In New York, The Sun gets results for advertisers because surveys have shown it goes and stays in so many of the market's worthwhile homes. In the good suburban towns, as well as in better-class areas of the city, The Sun reaches the car-owning families and customers of chain grocery and department stores.

While The Sun sells any good item whose purchase is a family matter, it can also sell the purely masculine or feminine products. Mostly men buy The Sun after work to read on the way home. Then it is carried into the home for the woman and the rest of the family. Whatever the merchandise, advertising in The Sun is more effective by reaching the men . . . and the women, too.

The Sun

The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising

NEW YORK

New Brunswick Ready to Greet Tourist Inflow

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

"I'm going north to Canada." You hear it wherever you roam these days, from Maine to Washington. And yet a very large number of summer tourists don't go north but east—east across the Maine border into the Province of New Brunswick. It is the most direct way for people of New York, Boston and other New England cities to get into the Sea Provinces which, together, form about as varied and attractive a tourist holiday as one could hope to find and never hope to forget.

If you travel by the Boston and Maine and Maine Central you cross the St. Croix river at Vanceboro, or if you are a motorist you cross at Calais-St. Stephen, or again you can circle around via Montreal and Quebec, descending upon the province from the northwest, or even from the east—after looping the wild and rugged coast of Gaspé Peninsula.

And what do you find once you are there? Basil King, himself a native, has written, "There are countries in which the very lay of the land suggests romance, just as there are others in which it speaks of factories or farms. One would say that from the rivers and headlands of the Sea Provinces the wistful old gods had not quite gone away, only that the charm is not of the old gods nor of a pagan world. It is wholly a New-World spell."

This at least suggests the lure of the Loyalist Province with all its historical associations, its unspoilt wildnerness of forest and lakes, its modern highways and improvements where improvements are required. The scenery ranges from popular beach resorts and quaint fishing villages, the lakes and marshes of Queens county, and the quiet meadow and farm lands of the St. John Valley, to the densely wooded basin of the Miramichi and the high bald ridges in the north. Each section has its own particular and peculiar charms and "you pays your money (very reasonable money too) and you takes your choice."

* * *

Because it is a sea province let us start at the sea, at the very tip of the south-west border. St. Andrews-By-the-Sea is often spoken of as the Newport of the North. In proportion to its size and population it contains more magnificant homes and attracts more prominent people, probably, than any resort in Canada. The Algonquin Hotel is one of the finest of the Canadian Pacific chain, and there are plenty of other inns and accommodations for tourists in keeping with the place. It has a golf course not unworthy of bearing the same name of one of the greatest golf courses in the world.

But it is the sea air, in my estimation, that is the chief attraction of this superlative little town, and the fact that it is a jumping-off spot for the island of Grand Manan out in the Bay of Fundy, to say nothing of the group of islands that cluster about the mouth of Passamaquoddy Bay. Here there are high cliffs, unique tidal formations carved in the rock, the waters are filled with porpoise and seal, wild fowl flock there in myriads. Incidentally it is only a few miles from Campobello island, the summer home of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

St. John, the province's chief city, is also the chief clearance port for visitors bent northward up the St. John valley, eastward to Moncton and the famous Tantramar country and southward to Digby and the Annapolis valley. Here, where the river meets the tides, occurs one of the rarest phenomena of nature, the Reversible Falls. Cross the suspension bridge below them and run up the beautiful Kennebecasis valley and through Sussex if you want to see pastoral scenery at its best. Or cross it in the other direction and turn north up the St. John's west shore toward the capital city of Fredericton, that was founded by Loyalists and has since produced a crop of poets and statesmen famous throughout the world. That whole valley trip, up to Edmundston and beyond until you cross into Quebec, is something no one should miss. The St. John has been called the Rhine of America, but in some respects the title is unfair to the St. John. I have run its course many times, by both motor and canoe, and find it grows in charm.

* * *

Returning a piece on our course (the whole north center of the province is a roadless wilderness), past the awe-inspiring canyon of Grand Falls, we strike east again through the beautiful Miramichi valley, famed for its lumbering and its sport-fishing, and find the sea again. Extending north from Shediac Bay the east coast closely resembles that of Westmorland county with its tidal streams, its deep bays, its spruce-clad hills. Richibucto and Buctouche are noted watering places, served by the Canadian Railways, and Highway No. 11. Then farther north is Bay Chaleur, with the towns of Newcastle, Campbellton and Bathurst tucked in its indentures. Seven miles from the last is a 15-mile stretch of sandy beach, known as Youghal Beach, where the water is just right for bathing. Eastward from Bathurst on the islands of Miscou and Shippegan you discover quaint French fishing villages, with their quays and little fishing boats, much the same as when the voyageurs established them several hundred years ago.

Campbellton, at the head of Bay Chaleur and the mouth of the Restigouche, famous salmon river, can be reached by a superb run from Mont Joli on the St. Lawrence, down the Matapedia valley. Here you are on the fringe of the world's finest grounds, rivers and lakes abounding with game, white waters and portage trails. You have only to page Rex Beach or any other great sportsman to hear that this is so. I can recall no camping trip more appealing than the climb up the Upsalquitch river and across the divide to the headwaters of the Tobique, where the salmon and trout rise to the fly, and bear and moose slip from the trail at your approach. Then "run" the Tobique (you better have a guide) all the way down to where it empties into the St. John.

Now we are back on the St. John let us linger a while at Fredericton—founded by Loyalists in 1783. Here in the Legislative buildings is a copy of the Domesday Book and one of the two complete sets of the Audubon paintings extant, purchased from Louis Philippe of France; and old Government House on the edge of the city is one of the most stately examples of Georgian architecture in the new world. And of course there is the old University of New Brunswick set on the hill behind the town.

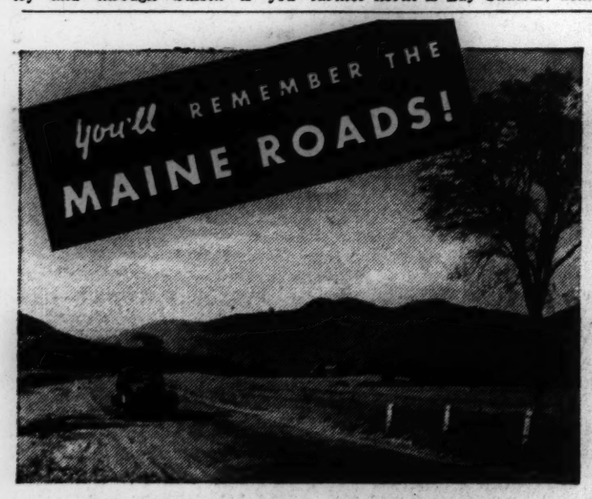
If we have entered the province by the St. Croix gateway we better leave it by the Edmundston gateway, crossing the boundary by trans-Canada Highway No. 2 and hitting the St. Lawrence at Riviere-du-Loup. From there you can get back to Portland or Boston by way of Sherbrooke or Montreal. Once you are home again you will start dreaming of how and when you'll be going back to the Loyalist Province by the Sea.

New Brunswick Offers—

Canadian National Railways; Canada Department of Trade and Commerce; By Staff Photographer

Scenes in a Popular Vacation Land

Upper—Reversing Falls at St. John and Pokiok River Falls. Center—Kennebecasis River Ferry at St. John. Lower—The Petitcodiac Valley



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Station KXYZ Sends Wave Over Large Texas Area

With Monitor Newscasters

HOUSTON, Texas—Situated atop one of the tallest buildings in the South, the antenna mast of Station KXYZ radiocasts daily the "Monitor Views the News" programs to the citizens of Texas's largest city and 32 counties in the metropolitan area.

The Monitor news is said to reach a daily average listening audience of about 250,000 as it is read by Jack Harrington from the studios on the fifth floor of the same building. Potentially there are about 760,000 listeners in the metropolitan area of Houston.

That KXYZ has won the attention of more than a third of Houston's listeners by its programs is attributed by T. Frank Smith, manager, to a service designed from a four-year survey of local popular program likes.

KXYZ is a 1000-watt station, with Charles Nethery as program director, and Gerald Chinski as chief engineer. The station maintains a program department and artists' bureau and is equipped for radiocasting recorded programs.

KXYZ radiocasts on a frequency of 1440 kilocycles, and is on the air 16½ hours daily.

This is Article No. 26 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, July 12.

Smoky Mountains National Park Rich In Summer Raiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Up the sides of the towering Chimneys in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park were great splashes of purple, in a setting of deep green. The purple rhododendron, a free spectacular floral show, could be seen clearly from the new Indian Gap Highway, that Government-built highway which wriggles on an easy grade up to the Tennessee-North Carolina line.

Old-timers in the mountains said they had never known the rhododendrons and mountain laurel, or "ivy" as they call it, to be so beautiful as this year. The gorgeous display was at its best the middle of June. But even now thousands of cars are going up the highway for a view of the rhododendrons.

Great clusters of the pink and white flowers nodded in the breeze along the highway near the top. They were along the "roof of Eastern America," too, that highway which branches off along the Tennessee-North Carolina line over to Clingman's Dome, one of the peaks more than 6000 feet in altitude.

At the Dome is a wide plaza, broad enough for several hundred cars to park, where park visitors look out over seemingly endless waves of mountains and wonder if anyone could live out in that vast wilderness. The breeze, sweeping through the forests, at times sounds like the murmur of surf at the seashore. It is cool, even on midsummer days when folks down in the valleys or the canyons of the cities are mopping their brows.

Oregon Reports Heavy Increase In Tourist Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., July 9—With the state highway department in the midst of one of Oregon's most extensive highway improvement programs, travel records released by the Oregon State Motor Association show a rapid increase in the number of tourists entering the state.

Motor travel in the state by non-residents for the first five months showed a substantial increase over that for the similar period in 1936. Out-of-state visitors, up to the end of May, numbered 30,188, an increase of 23 per cent over last year. Non-resident permits issued by Earl Snell, secretary of state, were used as the basis for the figures. In the month of May alone, 11,159 visiting motorists registered at various points in the state.

Nearly half of the visitors registered in Oregon this year have been from California. A fifth of the motorists were from Washington, while the remainder have come from the other states of the Union, Canada and Alaska. The bulk of the tourist travel is expected during the summer and early autumn.

Old Court House Gets Many Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 9—During May visitors from 46 states, the District of Columbia and 15 foreign countries signed the register in the old court house, according to an analysis made public at the offices of the Williamsburg Restoration.

All states except North and South Dakota were represented by registrations in the guest book. Virginia led and the next 10 ranked in the following order: Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Maryland, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois and Connecticut.

Canada led the registrations of visitors from outside the United States, followed by England, China, and Germany. Others in this group included France, Italy, Poland and Scotland.

Australia-Africa Airline Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, W. Aust.—Several business men in this State have so appreciated the advantages of an aerial service traversing the Indian Ocean, that a company has been registered to run an airline connecting Onslow, W. Australia, with Mombasa, on the W. African coast, via Cocos Islands and Diego Garcia.

Since the proposal was first mooted by Captain C. T. K. Foot, a new suggestion has been made which may be ultimately adopted by the company, and that is to serve India with an 800-mile route to the northward. The features mostly stressed in the company's proposals is the fact that the route, when established, would be all-British.

Other proposals have been suggested to link up with travel systems, between Mombasa and Nairobi, or across to Western Africa to connect with the African-European Line, which, via Lisbon, connects Africa and London.

South Carolina Opens Myrtle Beach State Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MYRTLE BEACH, S. C.—Formal dedication of South Carolina's new state park here, a gift to the commonwealth from the Myrtle Beach Farms company, took place recently with Herbert Evison, regional officer of the National Park Service, State Forester H. A. Smith, and Gov. Olin D. Johnston delivering the principal addresses.

Accommodations for tourists and campers, including a pavilion, a half dozen cottages and a boardwalk on the oceanside trip, have been built by CCC workers. This is one of a series of parks being opened, or about to be opened, by the state for the recreation and enjoyment of its citizens. The whole system will probably be open before the season is over.

WIXAL Announces Its July Schedule

Daily except Sunday—3:00 p. m., E. S. T.—Baseball game from Boston (weather permitting)—12:30 p. m., E. S. T. if a double-header scheduled. Dial 16.36 Mc. (19.6 m.).

Daily except Saturday and Sunday—4:30 p. m., E. S. T.—"The Monitor Views the News." Dial 15.26 Mc. (19.6 m.).

Daily except Saturday and Sunday—4:00 p. m., E. S. T.—Educational program (by transcription except Wednesdays and Fridays at 4:30 p. m., E. S. T.). Dial 11.79 Mc (25.45 m.).

Daily except Sunday—8:00 p. m., E. S. T. "The Monitor Views the News." Dial 11.79 Mc. (25.45 m.).

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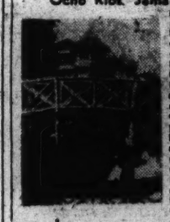
Secluded Garden for Use of Guests

British West Indies

A Tropical Garden
Shaw Park Hotel
Ocho Rios, Jamaica, B. W. I.



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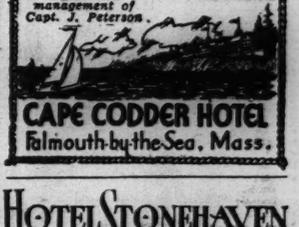

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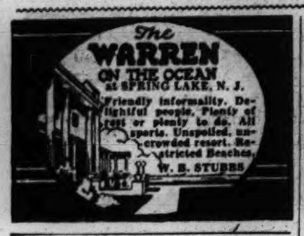
Hotels, Resorts and Travel

New Jersey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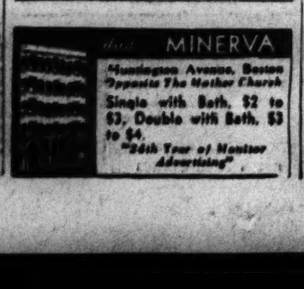
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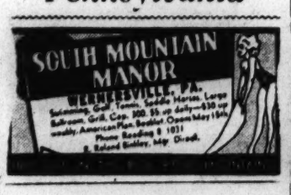

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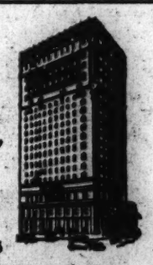

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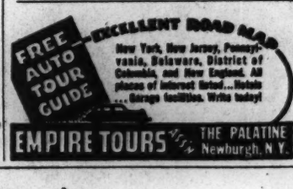
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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

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STASIA laid a stem of yarrow on my knee. "There is beauty in miniature for you!" she said.

I picked up the slender sprig and looked at it carefully. Truly, it was beautiful; common and inconspicuous, but perfect to the last minutia. Each narrow leaf was deeply incised, each segment again cut into a fine fringe, the whole leaf hardly more than half-an-inch in length and an eighth in width, but a model of feathery edging. The buds had not yet unfolded into the infinitesimal ray-florets and disk-florets, arranged in little groups that together form the flat flower-head characteristic of yarrow. Unopened, the buds holding packed within their minute circumference so many disks and rays were the size and color of a cluster of seed pearls. For completeness and fidelity to form, that one small stalk of an unconsidered roadside weed was exquisite.

Much of the charm of Stasia's gleaning came from its diminutive size. There is something inherently beautiful in littleness, when it is united with shapeliness. A humming bird, for example, has no more strikingly elegant markings than a blue jay; but who would fail to be more impressed by the humming bird's beauty?

CHILDREN ARE PARTICULARLY susceptible to the charm of small objects. It is true that authorities on child nurture are warning parents that little people ought to have large toys and books with large print and pictures; that such are better suited to the child's hand and eye. That is good advice. Nevertheless, most children have a special fondness for some little book that they can carry about with them. They will shriek with delight over small line drawings, like those with which A. A. Milne has garnished the margins of his pages. There is a time in every little girl's life when she much prefers a doll three inches tall to an expensive life-size replica of a real baby.

This love of little things is very strong in some children. Robert always has his pockets full of small models of machines—locomotives, automobiles, fire-trucks, airplanes. The smaller they are, the more they please him. I suspect, too, that a child's love of elves and fairies is due, apart from their magic, to the pocket-size of such creatures—Cobweb, Peaseblossom, and Mustardseed.

JUST BEFORE CHRISTMAS, in churches, schoolrooms, and private homes, it is becoming more and more the custom to construct miniature scenes from the Nativity, representations of the Holy Family, of the Adoration of the Magi, or of the shepherds watching their flocks. The joy in those little scenes is partly, of course, in their significance, partly in the beauty of feeling and arrangement with which they are carried out, and partly, I am sure, in the quaint and graceful smallness of the figures.

No one understands this better than Stasia herself, who creates an elaborate picture every year in an arched window of her apartment. She builds it there on three levels, with the scene in the stable at Bethlehem on the middle level, the worshiping beasts of wood and field on the shelf below, and above, the In Excelsis of the angelic hosts. The figures are an inch, or at the most, two inches high, each one neatly shaped—so much good craftsmanship for a penny, figuratively speaking.

Then she invites the children of a near-by "pre-school school" to see the Christmas story in her room. They come in carefully conducted battalions of eight, sophisticated babes born with silver spoons in their mouths and already accustomed to seeing and having far too much. Before the picture in Stasia's window they stand, for the most part, speechless and good. Then, when their time is up and they have dutifully piped: "Thank you. Good-by, Miss Stasia," and are trouping back to their schoolroom, their tongues break loose in excited chirps: "I saw a little lamb only *so* big!" "I saw a little lamb as big as my littlest finger!" "I saw one as little as my finger-nail!" "I saw one as little, as little, as little—"

I have no doubt they were unconsciously affected by the proportion and finish of the figures, and in a deeper way by the dramatic and spiritual significance of the scenes, but littleness was something they knew and could talk about. It was something, too, that pleased the strange combination of imagination and literalness in them.

PERHAPS SOME REMNANTS of childishness have been preserved by the adults who make collections of small objects. Among these are women who set up processions of elephants on cabinet shelves, a gigantic pachyderm a finger long heading the parade, a half-inch mammoth concluding it. Among them are the men who carve cherrystones into baskets; and the gardeners who, when others are trying to raise bigger and frillier iris, take pleasure in the small, graceful butterfly shape of the Siberian varieties; and others who amuse themselves with making Japanese dish gardens, all complete with evergreens and a bridge and a pagoda, and plants that will never grow out of scale.

FOR MY OWN part, I like to look at the little things in an art museum. Let him who will stand amazed before casts of the great equestrian statues of the Italian Renaissance, or with zealously upturned face study the noble mural paintings. I can stand quite as long and quite as patiently, poring over a case of miniatures, fascinated by the fine and dainty technique of the painters on ivory. The microscopic minuteness with which they rendered lace, the pattern of a shawl, the shadow of a stray lock of hair is a never-ending wonder. There is one, I recall, done by John Ramage about 1780. The subject, Margaret Rose, is not a young beauty, but far on in middle life. The lines about the mouth, the hollows under the intelligent eyes, the huge fluted cap proclaim her age. An effect of force and astuteness in eyes, arched brows, and firm mouth; and, almost equally, the way of handling all that white of cap and kerchief and accenting it with bows and pipings of black make the tiny portrait inescapable.

What subtle and minute elegances of decoration there are in little objects of the toilette and the table. Silver snuff boxes show ingenious variations in engraving and embossing; besides something appealing in the slight concavity of each box cover, proof of the oft-repeated pressure of a past owner's fingers.

It is a rewarding chase, that of hunting out such diminutive works of art—scent bottles, patch boxes, cameos, tiny teapots of porcelain from Sèvres, an exquisite egg cup just big enough for a bantam's egg, a watch and earrings of Wedgwood jasper ware decorated with unbelievably delicate reliefs in white, articles wrought of amber with insets of beautifully carved ivory, tiny flasks of Stiegel glass, aquamarine and amethyst.

THESE MINIMS AND miniscules of loveliness were all made by hand. Even more than art, nature holds beauty in miniature—curling fronds of lady ferns; fallen blossoms of flax scattered on a ground growth of Scotch ivy, like infinitesimal bits of sky reflected in green water; the delicate hair-streaked wing of a little copper-colored butterfly; and Stasia's spray of yarrow.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

BY Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANGAROOS RESTING: *A Wood Engraving by Nora Unwin, A. R. E.*

KANGAROOS would seem to be the least likely animals to present themselves as subjects for a wood engraving. Nevertheless, Miss Nora Unwin has been successful in her print, "Kangaroos Resting." The great beasts of the Australian Bush lie at rest, their powerful tails and long legs—made for speed rather than beauty—delightfully relaxed as the animals doze under the shade of a tree.

Miss Unwin is a skillful and observant depictor of animals, with a marked aptitude for seizing upon the character of the creature that she is portraying. The sleeping kangaroos yet hint of their latent power. Their close wiry coats are well conveyed in the engraving, and the distribution of black and white makes a pleasant pattern; so that the print is something more than a record for nature lovers.

On an Indian River

THE sacred Ganges, grown to might and power since its birth in the far Himalayan foothills, sweeps past Calcutta in turgid flood, thereafter to cut its way across the flat lands in all directions and find the sea through a hundred mouths. Here are the "Sunderbans," a maze of broad reaches and sounds, narrow winding creeks, little coves and inlets, the tiny harbors of many an Indian village.

Sometimes the reaches and streams are bordered by acres of wheat and rice lands, for this well-watered soil is the richest in all India, bountifully productive even as the Delta of the Nile. But there are narrow waterways, winding darkly through the jungle, where the wild life of ages past wanders little disturbed, the tiger and the leopard and the deer, while gay-plumaged birds dart in flashes of color among the vine-draped trees, and ancient crocodiles lie motionless as logs along the muddy shores, much as unclassified reptiles once basked in the warm ooze of Paleozoic swamps.

THE RIVER BOAT, much resembling the inland craft of many another land, sails from the great city during the night and the next day commences the devious navigation of the "Sunderbans," by-and-by to enter another Indian river and make her way northward even to the far-reaching tea-gardens of Assam.

For days you make hourly contact with the most picturesque phases of Indian life, as you negotiate the watery ways and byways of the great Ganges Delta. Well off the tourist track now, you come into the real India. You pass, sometimes tarry briefly beside, numberless villages of thatched houses with their surrounding walls of sun-baked clay which keep the waters at bay in the flood season. The stream is the "street" of these native communities. Up and down it ply leisurely all sorts of indigenous craft, boats large and small of a character unchanged for centuries, known here indeed long ere the white man discovered these curious waterways and turned them to his uses.

FROM SHORE TO shore, sometimes but a hundred yards, often half a mile, small boats suggestive of gondolas ferry brightly-clad women and children. Huge flatboats with square sails, small cabins of thatch at the stern, and laden to the water's edge with sacks of rice and wheat or stacks of hay for the cattle or dried palm fronds for houses. Some of these boats will make their ways as wind, tide and current may serve even to Calcutta, taking perhaps weeks on the journey. But what matters time?

Rounding a bend you come upon a larger village with a water-borne market in noisy progress in front of it. Here, even as the caravans gather on market-day in some English village, boats large and small, carrying every kind of cargo or laden to the limit of capacity with the countryfolk, have come through the creeks and sounds from every part of the watery maze of the "Sunderbans," from the tiny hamlet of half-a-dozen thatched houses beside a snug inlet, from the lone home upon its stilts secluded at the jungle's edge.

M. T. O.

Old House in the Rain

THE old house stirred in its sleep
To a cool breath, as if wings
Flocked in while they could keep
The touch of upland springs.
And on the roof was the sound
Of birds' feet running, light
As something that stirred on the ground
New scents of the summer night.

Wings—of the sudden rain!
And its little silver feet!
Leaves tapped at the window-pane—
And the old house seemed to greet
Its friends with a drowsy smile—
But dreams were in its glance,
Hearing—a little while—
Far music of the dance.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

"Stop! Look! Listen!"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN problems arise, either national, civic, or individual, if men turned to divine intelligence to guide and direct them, would not the answer to the problems be revealed? Under such unerring guidance, would not we as individuals be contributing something of value whereby all mankind would be benefited?

God is the creator and righteous governor of the universe. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587), the author, Mary Baker Eddy, has defined God thus: "The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."

Only through consecrated spiritual thought may we approach consciously to the "all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting" Mind, and demonstrate the wisdom which reflects divine intelligence, ever present and eternal. Down through the ages, many noble men and women, when confronted with seemingly overwhelming problems, have with uplifted thought and confidence turned to a source outside the realm of the material for guidance and inspiration. In proportion as they have been able to differentiate between divine intuition and erring human concepts, they have proved in human experience their at-one-ment with unerring Mind. And great accomplishments and decisions have resulted therefrom. If, as individuals, we should, on the contrary, be failing to avail ourselves of this privilege, and mistakenly lose our way through listening to and accepting unwise or untried human methods as the remedy for existing problems, we may still turn to God in time to avert the catastrophe of proceeding along a dangerous route, and heed the divine sign along life's highway. Is not this sign worth heeding when it involves but three simple commands such as these: "Stop! Look! Listen!"

Stop! Instant obedience to this admonition is rewarded in protection. To stop means to consider wisely before continuing; to take cognizance of safety measures, and to proceed only after being assured the way is clear and free from unseen dangers. Would not mistakes and regrets be diminished if, when necessary, we in life's journey heeded the admonition to stop? Would the impatient word be spoken or the unfair criticism be voiced if we instantly obeyed? Then should we not hear and heed the imperative yet loving admonition of wisdom, "Stop! Look! Listen!"

What would be the object of obeying the first of these commands if we did not heed the equally important admonition which is its natural sequence, namely, "Look!" The alert individual appreciates clear vision, and recognizes the value of mental discernment, which embraces the foresight to avoid needless danger, designating the way which spells safety.

When confronted with problems we heed the safety sign and endeavor to see clearly the issues involved; and, through reason and divine revelation, press on, certain of a desirable outcome. Hear the admonition of the prophet (Micah 6:8): "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

If we really heeded this admonition, would we spend precious time looking at the error any longer than was necessary to grasp and deal with the situation? Would we not be more concerned in demonstrating justice and mercy through clearly discerning the right way by which to go forward? Harmony, happiness, and peace of mind are the natural result of confidently and expectantly waiting on God for guidance and alertness to our duty as individual members of society in demonstrating obedience to the safety signal couched in plain, unmistakable symbols.

Listen! Are we at a crossing where a railroad is before us? Do we listen for the sound of an approaching train? If we express wisdom, we shall proceed only after we are assured that the way is clear, and that nothing is bearing down on us, threatening our safety.

In human experience, are our thoughts on a level with the methods of the human mind? Or are we instant in turning to divine intelligence, ever-present and unerring Mind, for guidance—refusing to listen to the many and biased opinions, destructive criticisms, limited viewpoints, the confusing medley of voices droning their useless, idle gossip? Do we forget to heed the reminder, "Stop! Look! Listen!"

The world is crying out for solutions to its diversified problems. In divine Mind, there is the correct solution to each one. Is there an individual who has not yet experienced the joy of listening to God's voice, which reveals itself through intelligent decisions and wise undertakings?

It is the privilege of all nations, religions, and races to turn, through consecrated thought, to the one divine Mind for guidance, that wisdom may direct each traveler along life's highway. Let us stop human outlining, and look beyond and through the veil of mortal devices into the realm of constructive ideas, listening in prayerful attitude for the decrees of divine guidance, mentally attuned to the harmony of the infinite.

"Cease not, Voice of holy speaking,
Teacher, sent of God, be near,
Whispering through the day's cool silence,
Let my spirit hear!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Halt! Sieh dich um! Horch!"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENN sich die Menschen bei schweren Fragen, die an ein Volk, eine Gemeinde oder an eine Person herantreten, an die göttliche Intelligenz um Führung und Leitung wendeten, würden dann nicht die Antworten auf diese Fragen offenbar werden? Könnte nicht jeder einzelne unter uns unter solch unsérer Führung einen wertvollen Beitrag leisten, der der ganzen Menschheit zugute käme?

Gott ist der Schöpfer und gerechte Lenker des Weltalls. Im Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 587), hat die Verfasserin, Mary Baker Eddy, folgende Begriffsbestimmung Gottes gegeben: „Der grosse ICH BIN; der All-Wissende, All-Sehende, All-Wirkende, All-Weise, All-Liebende und Ewige; Prinzip; Gemüt; Seele; Geist; Leben; Wahrheit; Liebe; alle Substanz; Intelligenz".

Nur in weihevollem geistigen Denken dürfen wir uns bewußt dem „all-wissenden, all-sehenden, all-wirkenden" Gemüt nahen und können die Weisheit demonstrieren, die die göttliche, immer gegenwärtige und ewige Intelligenz widerspiegelt. In allen Jahrhunderten haben sich viele edle Männer und Frauen mit erhebenden Gedanken vertrauensvoll an eine außerhalb des Reichs des Materiellen liegende Quelle um Führung und Erleuchtung gewandt, wenn sie Fragen gegenüberstanden, die erdrückend zu sein schienen. Je nach dem Maße, wie sie imstande waren, zwischen göttlicher Eingebung und rein menschlichen irrtümlichen Auffassungen zu unterscheiden, haben sie in ihrer menschlichen Erfahrung den Beweis für ihr Einssein mit dem unfehlbaren Gemüt erbracht, und zwar mit dem Ergebnis, daß große Ziele erreicht und wichtige Entscheidungen getroffen werden konnten. Wenn wir jedoch persönlich versäumen, von diesem Vorrecht Gebrauch zu machen, und versehentlich von unserem Wege abgeraten, weil wir auf unkluge und unerprobte menschliche Methoden hören und sie als Heilmittel für die vorhandenen Probleme gelten lassen, können wir uns doch immer noch rechtzeitig an Gott wenden und dem Verhängnis entgehen, das das Weiterschreiten auf gefahrvoller Bahn in sich bergen würde, und wir können achtgeben auf die göttliche Warnung am Lebenswege. Verdient diese Warnung nicht alle Beachtung, wenn sie nur drei so einfache Aufforderungen enthält wie: „Halt! Sieh dich um! Horch!"

Halt! Sofortiger Gehorsam gegen diese Ermahnung findet seinen Lohn in Beschützung. Halt machen heißt klug überlegen vor dem Weitergehen, Sicherheitsmaßnahmen untersuchen und die Reise erst dann fortsetzen, wenn man sich versichert hat, daß der Weg offen und frei von verborgenen Gefahren ist. Würden nicht unsere Fehler und unsere Ausdrücke des Bedauerns weniger werden, wenn wir auf unserer Lebensreise die Aufforderung, halt zu machen, beachteten, wenn immer es nötig ist? Würde das ungeduldige Wort gesprochen oder die unbillige Kritik geäußert werden, wenn wir sofort gehorchten? Sollen wir dann nicht hören und achtgeben auf die gebieterische und doch liebevolle Ermahnung der Weisheit: „Halt! Sieh dich um! Horch!"

Was für einen Zweck hätte es, der ersten dieser Weisungen Folge zu leisten, wenn wir nicht auch die ebenso wichtige und ihr naturgemäß folgende beachteten, nämlich die Aufforderung: „Sieh dich um!" Ein bedachtsamer Mann schätzt ein freies Gesichtsfeld und anerkennt den Wert geistiger Unterscheidungskraft, die Hand in Hand geht mit der Vorsichtsmaßregel, unnötige Gefahren zu vermeiden und sich für den Weg zu entschließen, der Sicherheit bedeutet.

Wenn wir Problemen gegenüberstehen, beachten wir die Warnungstafeln und geben uns Mühe, deutlich zu sehen, worum es sich handelt. Dann schreiten wir, gestützt auf Vernunft und göttliche Erleuchtung, vorwärts und erwarten mit Zuversicht ein wünschenswertes Ergebnis. Höre die Ermahnung des Propheten (Micha 6, 8): „Es ist dir gesagt, Mensch, was gut ist und was der Herr von dir fordert, nämlich Gottes Wort halten und Liebe üben und demütig sein vor deinem Gott".

Wenn wir diese Ermahnung tatsächlich beachteten, würden wir dann in unserer Betrachtung des Irrtums mehr Zeit aufwenden, als was notwendig ist, um die Situation zu verstehen und mit ihr fertig zu werden? Wäre es uns nicht vielmehr darum zu tun, Beweise der Gerechtigkeit und Barmherzigkeit zu erbringen, indem wir klar den rechten Weg unterscheiden, auf dem wir voranschreiten können. Eintracht, Glück und Ruhe des Gemüts folgen natürlicherweise, wenn wir uns vertrauens- und erwartungsvoll an Gott richten um Führung und Wachsamkeit in der Erfüllung unserer Pflicht als Glieder einer Gesellschaft, indem wir Beweise des Gehorsams erbringen gegen die Warnungstafeln, die in deutlichen und nicht mißzuverstehenden Symbolen abgefaßt sind.

Horch! Befinden wir uns an einer Stelle, wo eine Eisenbahn den Weg vor uns kreuzt? Horchen wir auf das Brausen eines herannahenden Zuges? Wenn wir verständig handeln wollen, werden wir erst weitergehen, nachdem wir uns versichert haben, daß der Weg frei ist und nichts auf uns zukommt, das unsere Sicherheit bedrohen könnte.

Sind in unserem menschlichen Erfahrungsleben unsere Gedankengänge nur auf der gleichen Höhe wie die Methoden des menschlichen Gemüts? Oder wenden wir uns sofort an die göttliche Intelligenz, das allgegenwärtige und unfehlbare Gemüt, um Führung? Weigern wir uns, auf die mannigfachen und voreingenommenen Meinungen, auf vernichtendes Kritisieren, beschränkte Ansichten und auf das verwirrende Durcheinander von Stimmen zu hören, die sich in nutzlosem und müßigem Geschwätz auslassen? Vergessen wir, die Mahnung: „Halt! Sieh dich um! Horch!" zu beachten?

Die Welt schreit nach einer Lösung für ihre mannigfachen Probleme. Im göttlichen Gemüt ist bereits eine Lösung für jedes Problem vorhanden. Kann es einen Menschen geben, der noch nie die freudige Stimmung erlebt hätte, die sich einstellt, wenn man auf die Stimme Gottes hört, wie sie sich in einsichtsvollen Entscheidungen und weisen Unternehmungen offenbart?

Es ist das Vorrecht aller Völker, Religionen und Rassen, sich in erhebenden Gedanken an das eine göttliche Gemüt um Führung zu wenden, damit Weisheit jeden Wanderer auf dem Lebenswege leite. Laßt uns doch haltmachen mit menschlichen Entwürfen, und laßt uns unsern Blick durch und über den Schleier rein menschlicher Einrichtungen hinweg in das Reich aufbauender Ideen lenken, indem wir in Andacht und geistig auf die Harmonie des Unendlichen eingestimmt auf den Ratschluß göttlicher Führung horchen!

„Weich' nicht, Laut der heil'gen Sprache,
Lehrer, gottgesandt, bleib' hier.
Flüstern in des Tages Schweigen
Hört mein Geist von Dir".

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Temple Hill

SINCE the blue veil of antiquity parted,
the temple on the hill
has been silhouetted against the western sky,
its roof tipped to chalice the gold of sunset fire,
its windows catching falling petals of the plum and cherry blossoms,
while wind and dew and sun have pressed them close
distilling colors exquisite—
stained glass beyond the skill of terrestrial craftsmen.
Its doors of carved teak wood are polished
like the noonday dome of heaven;
miniature pools and bridges embroider the grounds;
pines have gazed for centuries upon the heathen gods,
and grown grotesque as they.
Pilgrims clad in brilliantly-flowered kimonos,
slanting eyes bright with reverential animation,
climb the winding marble stairs
and wear them thin as first fall ice,
as year by year they come in never-ending streams.
The lake beneath mirrors the scene upon its breast,—
a masterpiece rivalling those of the Ming Dynasty.

EDITH HILL CARTER

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Codman Hill Concrete Charges Hit; East Wind Opens Attack on Hot Wave

Boston Today

White Jobs Left To Subordinates

BULLETIN

Roswell G. Hall, White Fund real estate manager, called back to the stand, declared he was "amazed" at the O'Connell testimony.

The Codman Hill Construction Company, working on a cost plus 10 per cent basis, charged the George Robert White Fund $1 more a cubic yard for concrete used on the foundation job at 190-200 Boylston Street than the company paid for the material, Lester F. Murphy, an employee of the Boston Finance Commission, testified at the Codman Hill-White Fund hearing today.

Mr. Murphy, who described himself as "an attaché" of the Finance Commission took the stand following testimony given by Mary R. Horigan, bookkeeper for the J. P. O'Connell Company, which furnished the cement and ready-mixed concrete used by the Codman Hill Company.

The Finance Commission investigator explained to the commission that the Codman Hill company was entitled to a 2 per cent discount on all other materials furnished by O'Connell but that the bills sent by Codman Hill to the White Fund gave a list of prices without deducting this 2 per cent.

Codman Hill, Mr. Murphy testified, paid the O'Connell firm $5.50, $6.70, $7 and $8.20 for cement and concrete and billed the White fund at $1 more on each item.

This $75,000 waterproofing and foundation job was "left to the contractor and the inspector on the job," Roswell G. Hall, real estate manager of the fund, testified earlier in the session.

Pointed questioning by Special Counsel George R. Farnum again marked today's examination and the closest approach to the dove of peace was the momentary pause of one of City Hall's pigeons on the window sill of the council chamber. At a particularly emphatic demand from Mr. Farnum the bird cocked its head to one side, wheeled, and flew.

Manager Hall's admission followed a line of interrogation by Mr. Farnum in which E. Mark Sullivan, a member of the Financial Committee joined.

"So far as you know there wasn't a soul who audited the books of the Codman Hill Company before you signed the bills as correct?"

"No, sir," answered Mr. Hall.

"Didn't this seem to you an extraordinary laxity of practice in the management of the George Robert

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

WPA Workers To Plan Program

With dropping of 18,000 WPA workers scheduled for only six days hence, unrest in Boston relief ranks increased today. Marching on the Boston offices, 14 Oliver street, 50 persons recently dismissed from a library cataloging project, complained they had lost their jobs on the basis of efficiency rather than need. They appealed to be kept from distress.

Their plea is under the consideration of William H. O'Brien, personnel director in Boston.

At the same time local WPA officials scanned their lists today in the wake of a reminder of the recent Washington order that aliens were to be omitted from WPA rolls and that preference was to be given war veterans.

Actual number of aliens on WPA in Boston and the United States is unknown, officials said.

A mass meeting was scheduled for tonight at Old South Church where a protest program was expected to be formulated.

Toot or Not to Toot That's the Question

The plight of Walter D. Murphy of Everett today would without doubt interest the Mad Hatter and the March Hare. Mr. Murphy had the novel experience of being fined $2 for not blowing his horn to warn a pedestrian and at the same time was fined $1 for blowing it excessively.

The whole thing grew out of a drive Mr. Murphy took on the early morning of June 5, last. A man stepped off the curb, he was nearly struck by Mr. Murphy's machine and lamented because Mr. Murphy had not honked.

The affair reached police proportions when Mr. Murphy obliged the unnamed pedestrian by tooting his horn to the fullest extent possible, a volume which Patrolman Daniel Feeney told Judge John Duff in Municipal Court this morning neared the crescendo ultimate.

"It's a matter of timing," commented Judge Duff, assessing the fines.

Mr. Murphy appealed, posting $5 bail.

Foods for Salads Dominate Market

With cool salads in favor now—even with men—the demand for vegetables and fruits is greater than ever, but supplies are plentiful and prices are reasonable. Vegetables for salads can be cooked in the morning before the thermometers start their spectacular climbing. Cold cuts of meat, such as ham, tongue, liverwurst and veal loaf are also very popular just now, since they need no cooking.

Baked hams are priced at 59 cents a pound, boiled hams at 48, pressed at 31 cents. Liverwurst now costs 22 cents a pound, knockwurst 29 cents, bratwurst 35 cents, tongue 42 cents and corned beef 29 cents a pound.

Native cucumbers are fairly plentiful at 10 cents each; southern tomatoes are somewhat tough in texture but the native variety is tender and is available now at 25 to 35 cents a pound.

Watercress is selling for from 10 to 15 cents a bunch; native lettuce is 8 cents a head, or 10 cents for the iceberg variety; mint is 10 cents a bunch, as are romaine and parsley.

Newcomers this week end to the Boston markets are Wickson plums, which turn a golden yellow when completely ripe, and golden cantaloupes from Yuma, Arizona, which, when cut, reveal a sweet salmon-colored flesh. The plums are priced at from 40 to 60 cents a dozen and the cantaloupes are from 18 to 27 cents each.

Small but sweet Puerto Rican pineapples are offered at 30 cents each. The best native blueberries now bring 35 cents a quart. Maine strawberries are priced at 20 and 25 cents a quart. New Jersey raspberries are 15 and 18 cents a pint and blackberries from the same state are 20 cents a quart.

Meat prices, especially beef and pork, are still rising—giving additional popularity to salads for warm weather meals. Guaranteed breakfast eggs have gone up another two cents and are now offered at 52 cents a dozen. Western hennery eggs are 40 and 38 cents a dozen.

For those who wish to make preserves in spite of the warm weather, red currants are approaching the end of their short season and are available at 15 cents a quart.

Power Line Kills Four

OLD TOWN, Maine, July 9 (AP)—Four employees of the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company, working on a company dam and power plant on the Penobscot river, were killed today when a derrick boom came in contact with a high tension wire.

Boston Today

Wind Plays Tag With Heat Wave

Sweeping in from the cool waters of the friendly Atlantic Ocean between 11 o'clock and noon today, Boston's famous east wind forced steaming thermometers down four degrees to an 82 reading, causing the weatherman to send out the cheerful news that the backbone of the heat wind was broken so far as Greater Boston was concerned.

But no sooner had he conveyed this welcome news to a sweltering population than the thermometer jumped up two degrees to 84 at 1 p. m., only to fade again to an 82 reading at 2 p. m. Nevertheless, the appearance of uncertainty at this point in the course of temperature readings somewhat dampened the ardor of weather forecasters anxious to give out the welcome news that normal temperatures were definitely on the way here.

Be that as it may, the nine-mile-an-hour breeze pulling the weathervanes around to the east came at just the right time to keep the thermometers from repeating their upward surge of yesterday as Old Sol began early this morning to pour down its scorching rays upon Greater Boston roofs still steaming from yesterday's "hottest July 8 on record."

But for the east wind, Boston would today be boiling again at temperatures possibly in excess of 100 degrees, according to George Noyes, official United States weather forecaster, who had watched the red liquid in thermometers begin to rise at an early hour this morning only to cool off under the influence of the welcomed cool draft along the Atlantic seaboard.

Meanwhile, the low humidity of 58, or seven points below normal, gave the weatherman no indication that thunder showers or any other precipitation would help to cool the rest of New England which, untouched by ocean breezes, still swelters at temperatures up around 90 degrees.

While the bulk of Bostonians welcomed the cooling off process, there were some who hailed the east wind with undisguised regret, outside of their own personal comfort. For steamship lines, bath houses, ice cream concerns and milk dealers have been doing a landoffice business for 24 to 48 hours.

Last night, the Nantasket steam-

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Maine Law Fines Boston Fisherman

First to run afoul of the State of Maine's new law prohibiting all commercial fishing in Maine waters except by licensed fishermen who have been residents of that State for five or more years, was Lawrence Scola of the Boston "mosquito fleet" of motor dories. He was fined $225 recently for fishing within the three mile limit, at Boothbay Harbor.

Not having followed news developments lately, he said, he was unaware of the new regulation which resulted in the fine and the taking into custody of his crew.

Endeavoring to regain the right of fishing off the Maine coast, Scola set out for Portland, Maine, today, intending to register his boat there instead of in Boston—although this appeared to have small bearing on the five-year residence requirement.

If he is denied the privilege of registering at Portland, or is prevented from fishing in Maine waters, he declared before leaving, he intends to call the "mosquito fleet" operators together and to obtain legal advice as to any possible conflict between the new Maine law and "the right under the Federal constitution, of earning a living."

Music Group In WPA Gets Ray of Hope

'Encouraging Prospects' Reported by Emissary to Washington

Support Promised

All Consideration Possible Offered by Officials at National Capital

Members of various Massachusetts WPA unions, planning new strikes and picket lines, protesting quota cuts due next week, kept a close watch today on the Federal Music Project, following announcement from a discharged musicians' group that a lobbyist they sent to Washington had returned with encouraging prospects.

This lobbyist is Arthur Hewson, singer on the choral project at 25 Huntington Avenue. Since last December he has spent various intervals in Washington at the group's expense, trying to save their jobs.

He was first sent to Washington, the group explained, after a cut in the rolls had been announced last December.

"We had no strikes, no picketing, no protest marches," they said. "When Mr. Hewson told us of his contacts in Washington, we thought he might be able to do something for us. He visited Senators, Congressmen and relief officials, presented our situation, and last March every one of the 250 discharged were reinstated."

Appeals Outlined

The group outlined Mr. Hewson's appeals as follows:

1. Business has picked up but music has not; consequently there are no jobs open for musicians.

2. Because of their backgrounds and training musicians find it hard to break into other lines.

3. All are trained musicians who have proven capabilities.

Upon his return last night, from his latest Washington trip, they said, he had a folder full of statements from WPA officials and Massachusetts politicians, explaining satisfaction with the manner in which the musicians had presented their grievances and declaring all consideration would be given.

Representative John W. McCormack, especially, they said, promised them support, declaring he would urge a larger relief allotment for Massachusetts.

When he went to Washington, Mr. Hewson was instructed by the group to state that too much money was spent for administration in Massachusetts. It was pointed out that concerts could be given in public halls, libraries or museums where no rent is charged, instead of putting on grand opera in the Boston Opera House.

Too Expensive

Grand Opera, they said, is too expensive, and the Federal Music Project has lost approximately $2500 on each performance except one. In order to make up the loss, they said, many musicians not directly connected with the opera were invariably laid off about two weeks before the performance, and hired back again afterwards.

"If administration expenses are adjusted and opera stopped," the group declared, "more than one-half of the announced cut would not be necessary. This project has gotten away from relief and has become an art project. Art projects follow a definite pattern—but this pattern does not fit those who need the work."

In the meantime, WPA unions were proceeding with their strike plans. Latest developments include marches on City Hall and the State House, if efforts to secure aid fail today. A mass meeting is scheduled tonight in the Old South Meeting House at which further action will be planned.

Even with a lobbyist on one hand, and a group of hunger marchers on the other, Washington, according to reports, has made no change in relief cuts. A total of 17,000 workers are still scheduled to be dropped from regular rolls, 1200 from State administrative rolls and approximately 1000 from Federal project rolls.

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Signed and Witnessed

By a Staff Photographer — **Collective Bargain in Wool Handling**

Left to Right, Standing—Gilbert Mauch, Walter L. Morse, James H. Barnard, Paul A. Draper, Nicholas Morrissey, Durham Jones, C. J. Fawcett, Harry J. Blake. Seated—Eliot Bicknell, James J. O'Malley

U. S. of Europe Trend Pointed By Wellesley Speaker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass, July 9—The possibility of the eventual formation of a United States of Europe composed of the Central European states, and, perhaps, France, was discussed last night at the New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College by Dr. Hugo P. Simon, former German consul general at Chicago, and member of the German general staff during the World War.

Dr. Simon told one of the largest audiences to assemble during the institute for an evening lecture in Alumnae Hall that the tendency all over the world at present is for "blocs" of nations, with similar interests, and often, with adjacent geographical locations, to be formed—something in the manner of smaller Leagues of Nations.

There are evidences of this tendency among the Central European nations—once the "danger spot" of Europe, he declared, and if such a union of interests should be established and supported by France, the possibility of its development into a United States of Europe would not be too remote for careful consideration.

British Caution

The British Commonwealth of Nations, Dr. Simon declared, has always—sometimes secretly—opposed any moves toward forming any such United States of Europe, but at present, he asserted, the British Government is carrying on a policy of extreme caution while its two-year rearmament plan is in progress.

Discussing other "blocs" Dr. Simon pointed to the British grouping of commonwealths, allied at present with France—and so very indirectly with Russia—and "affiliated" with the United States, Argentine and Portugal, as well as with the Scandinavian countries. This bloc, he pointed out, covers about half the world and is an important force for peace.

The important feature of these new blocs—making them very different from the diplomatic treaties of earlier days—is that they are based essentially on economic, rather than military factors, Dr. Simon pointed out.

Russia Not Paralleled

Russia, he indicated, is the only country which is becoming more nearly self sufficient every day. Conditions which made the Bolshevist regime possible there—with 85 per cent of the population farmers and 80 per cent illiterate at the time of the revolution—are so different from those in any other nation, he said, that there is little cause for apprehension that communist revolts could take place elsewhere.

France, Dr. Simon stated, could "revive in a jiffy" if it could simply establish confidence in its government. It is a wealthy country and

Purse-String Logic Ends Wool Strike

It was the purse-string influence that resulted in calling off of Boston's wool handlers' strike today in a revolt against the leadership of Daniel J. Donovan, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Not only the handlers, but the truckers and checkers, who were co-operating in the walkout, were losing money. They couldn't see striking merely for a closed shop, when they could return to work with 20 per cent higher wages.

On the other hand, the longshoremen, who continued to work throughout the strike, unloading the wool and piling it on piers, urged the others to "hold out to the bitter end" for the "principle of the thing." Those whose purses had been emptied overruled Mr. Donovan and called off the strike.

Loose Labor Laws Called Factor In 'Industrial Mess'

POLAND SPRING, Maine, July 9 (AP)—Fred W. Steele of New Bedford, Mass., legislative chairman of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, asserted today that "carelessly drafted and hastily enacted labor legislation" was "one contributing factor to the present disgraceful industrial mess."

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Wood Turners' Service Bureau here, he criticized the National Labor Relations Act because "it is unilateral in its provisions. Labor and only labor can invoke its authority. Experience has abundantly demonstrated that a bill of this sort, supported by an Administration that is pro-labor and pro-striker, is bound to be prolific of strife."

He objected to the Black-Connery fair labor standards bill because, he said, it "delegates authority to establish a (wage) differential between geographic sections and between rural and urban sections of our country."

"We all supposed it was to be the means of establishing maximum hours, minimum wages and elimination of child labor—desirable objectives wholeheartedly supported by industry, particularly with regard to child labor.

"The subject of regional wage differentials is thrown into sharp relief by the discussions of this piece of legislation. . . . Twenty years ago cotton manufacturers were witnessing a wholesale migration of New England cotton mills to the low-wage areas. Of those that did not migrate, many were forced out of existence by the price competition from the low-wage areas."

Mr. Steele asserted the operation of this wage differential "tends to have a depressive effect on all wages" and the continuance of extremely low minimum wages in any one section of the country "constitutes a constant threat to the worker and manufacturer in the high-wage areas."

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Wool Strike Ends With Demand For Closed Shop Lost

A 23-day strike of Boston wool handlers, which had congested the city's piers, interrupted shipping and halted trading in wool, was called off a few minutes before noon today.

The men agreed to return to work at 1 p. m. on terms previously offered them by their employers. The workers surrendered on the sole point at issue in the strike, the closed shop.

The settlement was remarkable in that the men went over the head of the original strike leader, Daniel J. Donovan, vice-president of International Longshoremen's Association, who had advised them to continue the walk-out.

As a result of the settlement, it is expected that the great piles of wool which have clogged Boston piers for the past three weeks will be removed gradually, shippers will again accept wool at other ports for transportation to Boston and trading will be resumed.

The agreement, signed by the wool dealers and handlers at 11:50 a. m., provides for wage increases approximating 20 per cent, for reduction of hours to a 40-hour week, and of recognition of the new Wool Handlers and General Warehouse Employees' Union as sole bargaining agent for the employees.

But it does not provide for a closed shop. Workers who prefer not to join the union are free to remain outside of its jurisdiction.

The agreement is thus a complete victory for the wool dealers, who had allowed all other demands of the union before the strike was called. The men were called out on June 16 by Mr. Donovan, in an attempt to compel the dealers to yield on the closed shop issue.

The strike is said to have been broken when the wool dealers got in touch with James J. O'Malley, president of the Checkers' Union and vice-president of the I. L. A. for the Atlantic district, instead of Mr. Donovan, with whom they had been negotiating.

Whether this is true or not, it was regarded as significant that Mr. Donovan was not present when the agreement was signed this morning. Mr. O'Malley signed for the union. Eliot Bicknell, chairman of the Boston Wool Trade Association, signed for the employers.

The ceremony took place at the offices of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, 281 Summer Street, at the close of a two-hour conference. Support of the handlers for the settlement had been voted last night at Dalgren Hall, South Boston.

Under terms of the agreement, graders will receive $42 to $46 a week, apprentice graders $32, checkers and weighers $35, pile builders $32 and laborers $30. All employees will be restored to their former positions without discrimination.

The wool handlers' union is affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, which in turn is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. During the strike, the handlers had the co-operation of A. F. of L. checkers and truck drivers, who refused to move any Boston wool.

Members of the union said the wages granted them in the new agreement are the highest ever paid in this city for this work, exceeding the previous peak reached in 1929. The new 40-hour week also

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Ranger Gybe Is Ruled Out By Committee

The Board on Racing Appeals Issues Decision After Meeting

Rainbow Surprise

Her Defeat of the Yankee in Two Races Turns Tables on Rival

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9—Father Neptune's sons and daughters in this rock-ledged New England port were set abuzz today with two items of yachting interest.

The first item concerned the Committee on Racing Appeals' rejection of the new-fangled spinnaker gybe which Harold S. Vanderbilt introduced with his Ranger in the Observation Races.

Item No. 2 finds excitement reigning over the Rainbow's apparent superiority over her Boston rival, Yankee, in the last two races.

The Racing Appeals Committee, made up of Charles Francis Adams, Clinton H. Crane and Clifford D. Mallory, reached the spinnaker decision Wednesday night aboard the Cup Committee boat at the New York Yacht Club here.

However, the announcement was not made until today, before the third engagement of the large cup boats in the present Nichols Cup series.

Appeals Board

The appeals board is made up of George Nichols, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Commodore W. A. W. Stewart, George N. Cormack, Clinton H. Crane, Clifford D. Mallory, and Charles Francis Adams. Mr. Vanderbilt was unable to judge because of his own case, and the other three members are also on the Cup Committee.

The appeal committee's decision was as follows:

"The Committee on Racing Appeals denies the appeal of Capt. Harold S. Vanderbilt from the decision of the race committee as set forth in their letter of June 30, 1937, that gybing did not conform with the last paragraph of Rule 16 (1) which reads as follows: 'A spinnaker must not be without a boom.' It further finds from the testimony taken that it is not possible to gybe with a spinnaker aloft and broken out and strictly comply with all the provisions of Rule 16 applying to spinnakers. In rendering this decision the Committee regrets that the wording of the rules which find its action, prevent a maneuver both safer and more desirable than the old fashioned method which requires the taking in of a spinnaker before gybing."

The decision is signed by Clinton H. Crane, Charles Francis Adams and Clifford Mallory.

Surprise Performer

Surprise performer of the four-race series for the Nichols Cup with the return to her former racing form is Rainbow, 1934 successful Cup Defender, now owned by Chandler Hovey.

Two days ago in the first of the four-race series, Rainbow, although losing to Ranger by 4 minutes and 57 seconds, defeated her Boston rival by 11 minutes and 34 seconds. Over the 28-mile windward-leeward course the losing margin of only four minutes is not too great when the facts of the case are considered.

If Rainbow dropped steadily behind Ranger at the rate of six seconds a mile, Ranger's great winning streak, which reached ten straight yesterday, would be truly remarkable.

However, after watching the cup boats in action, it is easily seen that it is not merely Ranger's speed that has consistently won for her, but the genius of her skipper-owner Harold S. Vanderbilt.

Excellent Chance

Rainbow had an excellent chance for her first win of the year two days ago, when, after a beautiful start in which she walked away from her other rivals, she failed to cover Ranger, preferring to stick to Yankee.

In previous dual engagements this season with Yankee, Rainbow had never defeated Gerard B. Lambert's boat. According to its after-guard, Rainbow was out to beat Yankee instead of the newly selected defender, Ranger.

In yesterday's triangular course of 28 miles, Ranger had a three minute and 36 second lead over Rainbow at the finish, and Rainbow had almost three minutes on Yankee. Rainbow was forced to come from behind after a very poor start and gave a remarkable performance in the 20-knot breeze that is not to her liking.

During the 1934 trial races between Yankee and Rainbow, when "Mike" Vanderbilt owned the Rainbow, Yankee was beating Rainbow before Mr. Vanderbilt ordered more ballast. Rainbow had been carrying about three tons of ballast, and then jumped up to seven tons. Immediately the boat began to travel, and although it didn't run away from Yankee, was picked, and defended the America's Cup successfully.

Two Tons of Lead

Now, as Raibow steps out and trims Yankee and gives a fairly good account of herself with the supposedly tremendous speed of the new Ranger, it is interesting to note that Rainbow is only carrying two tons of lead ballast.

The lack of needed ballast was easily noticed yesterday when the boats came within three miles of the windward bouy. Ranger had a slight lead over Rainbow, which was working away from Yankee, at the time. The Vanderbilt craft had changed her small quadrilateral headsail for a smaller "quad," still keeping her double head rig. Rainbow did not follow Ranger's move and the wind in-

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R. I. Dual Office-Holding Goes by the Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9—An old political institution, dual office holding, passed into oblivion in Rhode Island this week. The passing was remarkably quiet when it is recalled that dual-office holding has been a political issue in Rhode Island campaigns for decades.

Gov. Robert E. Quinn wiped out the old practice, announcing some

The Week in Rhode Island

weeks ago that with the start of the new fiscal year, all those members of the State Legislature who were holding other state positions must give up either their seats in the Legislature or their outside work.

The Governor made one exception. He ruled that Representative Edward M. McEntee, Democrat of Providence, might remain as a teacher of law at the Rhode Island College of Education, without pay, until the end of this year. This exception was granted after the Governor received appeals from John Alger, president of the college, and from James F. Rockett, state Director of Education.

The only real objection raised to the new system was from Senator Russell H. Handy, Republican of Lincoln. He appealed to the Governor for permission to continue as a member of the Senate and at the same time retain his position as an official with the state Racing Division. He offered, however, to give up his salary of $2000 which goes with the Racing Division position. This request was refused by the Governor.

Dual office holding has been denounced by leaders of both parties for many years in this state. The pressure against eliminating the practice was so intense that moves taken in that direction repeatedly were rejected or allowed to fall by the wayside.

Democrats railed against the practice for years, when they constituted the minority party. They promised to eliminate the system if they won control of the Legislature. The promise finally has been fulfilled, but after a delay of four years.

"Dual" office holding is not the exact word for the practice. In some cases members of the Legislature held two, three, four or more outside jobs with the state.

Under the Governor's new ruling, the individuals either must resign from the Legislature or resign from their outside work. Several

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and warm weather tonight and Saturday; not quite so warm near the shore; gentle variable and westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Saturday, except not quite so warm on the coast.

Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	82	59	Minneapolis	76	92
Bermuda	76	82	New York	82	94
Chicago	74	90	Norfolk	80	92
Helena	62	84	Philadelphia	84	94
Jacksonville	82	96	New Orleans	80	90
Denver	62	90	St. Louis	76	90
Los Angeles	66	74	San Francisco	54	60
Miami	82	86	Washington	80	94

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. July 9.
B—Maximum July 8.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:30 p. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Saturday, 1:11 a. m.; height, 11.5 feet

Light all vehicles at 9:54 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Girl Said No," a Grand National Picture presented by Edw. L. Alperson. Featuring William Danforth, Vera Ross, Vivian Hart, Irene Harvey, Robert Armstrong, Paula Stone, Ed Brophy and others. 2:30 and 8:30.

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30
Pomp and Circumstance ..... Elgar
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saens
Interval
Symphonic Poem "Les Préludes" Liszt
Waltz, "Violets" ..... Waldteufel
Moto Perpetuo ..... Strauss
Seventh Slavonic Dance ..... Dvorak
Arthur Fiedler, conductor
No Saturday Concert

Movies

Boston—

"Riding on Air," with Joe E. Brown. 9:40 a. m., 12:04, 2:28, 5:12, 7:48, 10:16. Also "Napoleon," featuring Edmund Lowe, Madge Evans and Paul Lukas. 10:48 a. m., 1:32, 5:48, 8:30, 9.

University—
"Cafe Metropole," with Loretta Young, 3:10, 6:35, 9:50. Also "The Go-Getter," with George Brent and Anita Louise, 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Radio Programs
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Metropolitan—
"Easy Living," featuring Jean Arthur, Ray Milland and Edward Arnold. 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:35, 10:05. Stage: Phil Spitalny and his Hour of Charm Girls.

Fine Arts—
"Chu Chin Chow," with Anna May Wong and Frits Kortner. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Arabian Nights' Spectacle" (English film).

Fenway and Paramount—
"Charlie Chan at the Olympics," with Warner Oland. Fenway: 1:10, 4:45, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount: 10:24 a. m., 1:21, 4:08, 6:56, 9:43. Also "Wild Money," featuring Edward Everett Horton. Fenway: 12:48, 3:30, 6:05, 8:55. Paramount: 9:21 a. m., 12:08, 2:55, 5:43, 8:29.

State and Orpheum—
"Captains Courageous," featuring Spencer Tracy, Lionel Barrymore and Freddie Bartholomew. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Doing On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Modern—
"Slim," featuring Pat O'Brien and Stuart Erwin. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:08, 6:56, 9:58. Also "Mountain Music," with Bob Burns and Martha Raye. 9:10, 11:58 a. m., 3:45, 6:30, 8:30.

Tremont—
"The Marked Woman," starring Bette Davis. 9, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also "Dancing Lady," with Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:48, 9:35.

South Station Theater—
"Throne of the Gods," Rudolph Friml Music, Smith and Dale, Florida Cowboys, Rhythm of the Game, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Memorial—
"New Faces of 1937," featuring Joe Penner, Milton Berle, Parkyakarkus, Harriet Hilliard, William Brady, Jerome Cowan and Thelma Leeds. 11:46 a. m., 3:08, 6:30, 9:53. Also "The 13th Chair," with Madge Evans, Lewis Stone, Elissa Landi and Ralph Forbes. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:35.

Coolidge Corner—
"We Have Our Moments," with James Dunn, Sally Eilers and Mischa Auer. 1:05, 5:10, 9:15. Also "This Is My Affair," with Robert Taylor. 3:25, 6:50, 9:40.

Uptown—
"Oh, Doctor," starring Edward Everett Horton. 1:40, 5:40, 9:40. Also "This Is My Affair," with Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture of the French Paintings by Miss Eliot, 11.

Cent to $3500 Bid for Lighthouses; U. S. Government Decides Not to Sell

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—It appeared today that Uncle Sam is a better bond salesman than a peddler of lighthouses and islands.

Three parcels of romantic real estate, which were dangled before the American public a month ago, have been withdrawn from the market because the Treasury's procurement division figures it wasn't offered enough money.

The Government has been doing a county-fair business in bonds, but bids on the aquatic property ranged downward from $3500 to one cent.

The pieces of land, which officials said will be put up again when the lighthouse and island market appears stronger, are:

Mattapoisett Lighthouse, Ned's Point, Mass.

Straitsmouth Lighthouse, Mass.

Little Diamond Island, near Portland, Maine.

Sixteen people bid for Mattapoisett. The best price was $3500. The Government says it has a fair market valuation of $19,050.

Someone bid $1,111.11 for Straitsmouth, which officials declare was $1888.89 less than the valuation.

Little Diamond, a four acre island with buildings, attracted a $2500 high bid, half the claimed valuation.

Two features of the bidding puzzled officials:

1. Why won't people bid higher for such romantic spots as lighthouses and islands?

2. Why did Miss Alice O. Morse of New York City bid for all three properties?

What's Going On in the Arts

The Esplanade Concerts Open

An audience estimated at more than 20,000 persons gave Arthur Fiedler an enthusiastic reception when he mounted the podium of the orchestra shell in the Charles River Basin last evening, to conduct the opening concert of the 1937 series of Esplanade Concerts.

For eight years these concerts founded by Mr. Fiedler have given pleasure to thousands of music lovers from all walks of life. Although the concerts are free, the project is not philanthropic except in the sense that all forward-looking, constructive bits of entertainment freely offered, are philanthropic. The listeners themselves, with the assistance of certain well disposed friends, are the real supporters of these concerts and small donations trickle nightly into the small boxes strategically placed.

We once wrote that the Boston Symphony Orchestra possessed five distinct audiences in Boston, if the Cambridge series be included. It would probably have been more accurate to have written seven and included both Pops and the Esplanade, despite the fact that the complete orchestral forces are not heard during the warm weather. Considering this, it is amazing that so large a volume of tone should have been produced by the 50 players at the concert last night. Opening with the Entrance of the Guests from "Tannhauser" by Wagner, the program offered variety as well as substance as it proceeded to the Second Movement from Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, the charmingly played Scherzo from the "Octette for Strings" by Mendelssohn. Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg," by Wagner, Chabrier's Rhapsody "Espana," the always popular Strauss waltzes, "Tales from the Vienna Woods," the familiar Largo from Handel's "Xerxes" with Gaston Elcus playing the solo violin, and to close came the colorful Procession of the Sardar by Ippolitoff-Ivanoff. Mr. Fiedler is not so much concerned with the esoteric, upon these occasions, as he is with putting before a vast number of people the solid, tried and true classics, thereby laying the groundwork for a larger appreciation of newer works at some future time. There are times when one may be prone to forget that all people do not hear as much music, nor in exactly the same quality, as do others. To audiences representing a cross-section of the city as do the Esplanade audiences, such programs as these present a maximum amount of enjoyment.

From time to time during the coming four weeks, the University Extension Division of the State Department of Education will again co-operate with Mr. Fiedler in furnishing speakers who will present brief, non-technical talks upon the music to be presented, and from among the orchestra members themselves, several are again to offer commentaries upon the function of their individual instruments as related to the entire orchestra, illustrating their remarks with performances upon their instruments. In all, an interesting season appears to have been auspiciously inaugurated, with concerts to be given each night of the week except Saturday at 8:30.

G. M. S.

Metropolitan Theater

Phil Spitalny and his "Hour of Charm Girls" furnish a welcome change of entertainment at the Metropolitan Theater, providing neatly popularized orchestral programs suitable to the season, with the freshness of quality that always goes with special musical arrangements such as those used by Mr. Spitalny. There are also singing and dancing numbers. The film of the week is "Easy Living," which might be called "Cinderella's Dream," because of the thoroughness with which it utilizes familiar fictional treatments of the world in which we live. Jean Arthur is the poor but honest girl who becomes the subject of unjust gossip because she happens to receive luxurious gifts starting with the fur coat a testy rich man throws into the street in a moment of pique with his extravagant wife. In the end she saves the family fortunes and marries well, as completely an escape excursion as a visit to the cooled Metropolitan Theater is these days.

Paramount and Fenway

The new bill at the Paramount and Fenway offers "Charley Chan at the Olympics," with Warner Oland in his familiar Chinese detective role. This time Charles foils racketeers who would abduct his son and steal radio control patents of international significance. It is all just as important as you can imagine. Katherine DeMille and C. Henry Gordon go through all variations of slinking, lurking and frowning that are to be expected of performers of spies. The program filler is "Wild Money," with Edward Everett Horton as a parsimonious clerk turning detective and catching the crooks.

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Out for the Ninth Open-Air Music Season

By a Staff Photographer

In the Glow of Esplanade Shell

Assemblage on Lawn at Charles River, Listening to Boston Symphony Men Playing Under Direction of Arthur Fiedler

Opening Concert Calls Throng To River at Sunset

Music told its own story at the opening of the ninth season of the Esplanade Concerts last night. There was no flowery introduction by a political bigwig, no appeal for funds, no oratory halting the program to expand on cultural benefits to be derived.

Instead, Arthur Fiedler's 55 Boston Symphony musicians took their places in the shell, acknowledged the welcoming applause, halted a brief instant while the conductor's baton tapped, and then swung into the "Entrance of the Guests" from "Tannhauser."

Out in front of the shell, in windows of nearby apartments, on launches standing by in the Charles, a vast throng listened to the program. No coats and shirts open at the throat was the order of the evening. Half of the musicians played in their shirtsleeves.

The humidity, however, gave one distinct advantage. Music carried farther; in fact, a pizzicato phrase from a Mendelssohn number could be heard distinctly 300 yards back from the shell. Conductor Fiedler tried to lower the temperature reading by ordering Mozart's "Sleigh Ride" for an encore.

Another concert is scheduled for this evening at 8:30.

'Hamlet' Cast Announced for Radio Program

Behind the Microphone

With the radiocast of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" over the Columbia Broadcasting System on Monday, July 12, at 9 p. m., eastern standard time, one of radiocasting's most expensive "sustainers" gets under way. WEEI will transmit it locally.

Without doubt one of the most impressive "prestige" programs ever designed by a national network, CBS has lavished time, money and effort upon this series, garnered top notch casts and has had special music composed for the series.

Today the network made final announcement of the cast that will present "Hamlet" over its full network of well over 90 stations. For the title role, Brewster Morgan, Columbia's Shakespearean director, has engaged Burgess Meredith, one of America's outstanding young actors. Margaret Perry (Mrs. Meredith) will be heard as Ophelia. Walter Abel will be Horatio; Montagu Love will be the King; Grace George will be the Queen; William A. Brady will be the "Ghost" of Hamlet's father; Ben Webster will be Polonius; Morris Ankrum will be Laertes; and John Wray will play the gravedigger. A cast, one will agree, to compliment even a production on the "boards." Conway Tearle, actor and former "silent" movie star, will act as narrator for the series.

Older theatergoers may not care for the youthful Burgess Meredith playing the role of Hamlet. Today's stage is more consistent in having youth play the role of youth. But back in the days of Booth, Irving and Mansfield the role of Hamlet was considered as capable of being handled only by actors in their prime. For any lesser actor to have essayed Hamlet would have been "lese majeste." The recent productions of "Hamlet" by John Gielgud and Leslie Howard and of "Richard II" by Maurice Evans have weakened the older tradition somewhat. The movies with their demand for realism have also changed the practice.

In the Shakespeare series Columbia has divided its plays into "poetic" and "realistic" dramas. For the poetic dramas such as "Hamlet," the network has tried to compose and use music as an evoker of moods somewhat as the stage settings in the theater emphasize the character of the play. It is hoped to suggest Banquo's ghost through music alone. To lend authenticity, Columbia has engaged players competent in the lute and lyre, typical instruments of Shakespeare's day. The network has even tried to locate a player of the serpent, the ancient form of tuba, without success, and also wants players on the virginal and viola di gamba.

In the "realistic" dramas such as "Twelfth Night," "The Taming of the Shrew," sound effects will be employed.

Household Quotations

While "To be or not to be," "Alas, poor Yorick" and "Something is rotten in the state of Denmark" are used even by schoolboys for their declamatory effect, it is amazing to consider how thoroughly phrases from "Hamlet" have become a part of our language.

President Roosevelt in a political speech in his second campaign used the phrase, "more in sorrow than in anger," yet how many listeners realised that the President, consciously or unconsciously, had referred to a line from "Hamlet." Here is a list of some of the household quotations that will fall from the lips of the CBS Hamlet cast on Monday:

"Frailty thy name is woman."

"The primrose path."

"The honored in the breach than the observance."

"The time is out of joint: O cursed spite."

"Brevity is the soul of wit."

"Though this be madness, yet there is method in't."

"There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so."

"The play's the thing."

"Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh."

"Tear a passion to tatters."

"Suit the action to the word, the word to the action."

"To hold, as't were, the mirror up to nature."

"Cudgel thy brains no more about it."

"A politican—one that would circumvent God."

"Sweets to the sweet: farewell."

"That cat will mew and dog will have his day."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

500kc-WEEI-568m	900kc-WBZ-333m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Federal Housing speakers	Popular songs	Network sport relay	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
8:15	"Escorts and Gaiety"	"Dari Dan": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
8:30 The Boston Hour	The Singing Lady	"Dan Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
8:45 The Boston Hour	"Story of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
9:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
9:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	reports	Studio interview	Italian Radio Review
9:30 Music; sports column	News; music; sketch	"Uriel M. E. Stories"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
9:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	Argentina Independence	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollace Shaw, songs	program: orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	"Novelette": relay	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette: talks	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Popular Serenade	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Beaks Carter, news	Popular variety	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Broadw'y Varieties:	Irene Rich in sketch	Lucille Manners, so-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Di Pietro's Orchestra
8:15 soloists; orchestra	Harmonica ensemble	prano; Revelers Quar-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"Death Valley Days"	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Esplanade concert	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 vocal soloist	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	Esplanade concert	"Wonder Strings"
9:00 Hollywood Hotel:	Network sport relay	"Waltz Time": soloists;	Frankie Ward's Orch.	"Detective Drama"
9:15 dramatic - musical	Cincinnati Summer Op-	orchestra	Frankie Ward's Orch.	"Detective Drama"
9:30 revue; vocal solos;	era Association: Fau-	Court of Human Rela-	Symphony orchestra	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	ust's "La Boheme"	tions: sketch	Symphony orchestra	Song recital
10:00 Mod'rn Symph'nies:	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter": sketch	Address, the Rev. R.	Male quartet; organ
10:15 Ozzie's Orchestra	soloists; vocal trio;	"First Nighter": sketch	Anderson Jardine	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Babe Ruth, com'nt	Liederkranz Quartet;	Hollywood gossip	"Curtain Time": drama-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 CBS musicale	Miss Schubert Reviews	Sport comment	tization; soloists; pop-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	Yankee News Service	ular orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
11:15 Ted Lewis's Orch	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
11:30 Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Piccadilly Music Hall":	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Dream Boat"
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch	variety	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Dream Boat"

Saturday's Programs

500kc-WEEI-568m	900kc-WBZ-333m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go": music	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical program	"Stepping Along"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Hits and Encores	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Hits and Encores	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Ray Block, pianist	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Dalton Trio	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	Morning Carnival	"Poetry Corner"
9:30 "Fiddler's Fancy"	Breakfast Club: solo-	"Dixieland Band"	Morning Carnival	Piano Moods: songs
9:45 "Fiddler's Fancy"	ists; orchestra; news	"Dixieland Band"	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Your Garden"	"Sweethearts of Air"	Charioteers: quartet	Home With Aunt Jane	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Song recital	"Raising Your Parents"	"Vass Family": vocal	"Choir Loft": organist	"Front Page Drama"
10:30 "Let's Pretend"	"Raising Your Parents"	Manhattans: orchestra	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Let's Pretend"	Bill Krenn's Orchestra	Manhattans: orchestra	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Organ recital	Patricia Ryan, songs	"Three Rancheros"	Variety program: orch.;	"Organ Melodies"
11:15 Organ recital	Minute Man: quartet	Nancy Swanson, songs	soloists	"Uncle Ted"
11:30 Concert Hall: Ox-	Nagel's rumba orchestra	"The Mystery Chef"	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 ford Ensemble	Nagel's rumba orchestra	"Dixie Debs": vocal	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Popular songs	News; Noonday Revue:	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News; stocks	soloists; orchestra	violinist; organ	"Dance Time"	Italian Radio Review
12:30 George Hall's Orch.	George Hessberger's Sa-	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 George Hall's Orch.	varian Orchestra	Concert ensemble	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Jack Shannon, songs	4-H Club program	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Captivators; orch.	4-H Club program	"Song Pictures"	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Buffalo Presents"	National Farm and	Marimba Melodies	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Souvenirs": trio
1:45 "Buffalo Presents"	Home Hour: reports;	Three Girls and Boy	Happy Felton's Orch.	Network program
2:00 Madison Ensemble	speakers; soloists;	Sports reports; music	Sylvia Cyde, soprano;	Short story editor
2:15 Organ recital	Homesteaders Orch.	Sports reports; music	concert orchestra	Di Pietro's Orchestra
2:30 Boy Scout program	NBC piano soloist	Sports reports; music	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:45 Down by Herman's	Vagabonds: trio	"Just Like Home"	Sport reports	"Pages From the Clas-
3:00 Down by Herman's	Yale - Harvard - Oxford -	Sports reports; music	Bees-Philadelphia base-	sical Album"
3:15 Stadium track meet	Cambridge track and	Sports reports; music	ball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Commerce speaker	field meet, from Har-	Network sports relay	Bees-Philadelphia base-	Sport reports
3:45 Stadium track meet	vard Stadium	Network sports relay	ball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stadium track meet	Stadium track meet	Network sports relay	Bees-Philadelphia base-	Sport reports
4:15 Stadium track meet	Stadium track meet	Network sports relay	ball game	Sport reports
4:30 Stadium track meet	Stadium track meet	Sport reports; music	Bees-Philadelphia base-	Sport reports
4:45 Stadium track meet	Stadium track meet	Local sport program	ball game	Sport reports
5:00 Eton Quartet	Cadets Quartet	Sport reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:15 Dance music	Animal news club	Sport reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	NBC dance music	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records	Junior Radio Guild
5:45 The Boston Hour	Studio musicale	garten: sketch	Sport reports; recprds	Junior Radio Guild
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show	Yankee News Service	Network sport program	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	Studio music; sports	Sport reports	Network sport program	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; Sports Col.	News; Whither Music?	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular vocalists	"Whither Music?": or.	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Frank Dailey's Or.	Message of Israel:	"El Chico": Spanish	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Frank Dailey's Or.	speaker; organ	revue; orchestra	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
7:30 Concert Hall: E.	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Wonder Strings"
7:45 R. Schmitz, piano	Jim's Question Bee	Piano duo	"It's a Racket": sketch	Di Pietro's Orchestra
8:00 Saturday Night	Codolban: His Violin and	M. Willson's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Popular songs
8:15 Swing Club	His Music	M. Willson's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	Goldman Band	Robin Hood Dell Con-	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 sketch; soloists	Goldman Band	cert: symphony orches-	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	tra, Jose Iturbi, con-	"Louisiana Hayride":	Travel talk
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	ductor, Phila.	comedy and music	Olympian Orchestra
9:30 Headliners Club	vocal groups; Hoosier	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	"Ecstasy": Frederick	Di Pietro's Orchestra
9:45 program: speakers.	Hot Shots	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Stark's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	"Concert Party": Eng-	NBC Jamboree: comedy;	Mexican Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 vocalists; male	lish variety program:	soloists; orchestra	Movie comment	"Melodic Tones"
10:30 trio; guest soloist	soloists; orchestra;	NBC Jamboree: comedy;	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	revue; orchestra	soloists; orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Rondelay	Yankee News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15 E. Berrigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30 Gus Arnheim's Or.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	Rhythm and Romance
11:45 Gus Arnheim's Or.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	Rhythm and Romance

Sunday's Features

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Renaissance Quartet recital.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Salon Orchestra concert; soloists.

2:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Relay from Paris: Conservatoire Chamber Quartet.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key; Jean Sablon; Suzanne Fisher; Shep Field's Orchestra; Kidoodlers Quartet; Old Song dramatizations; "Arctic Summer in Iceland"; symphony orchestra.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Relay from Austria: orchestra; chorus; soloist.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music"; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor; Henry M. Neely narrator.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Relay from London: "They're Saying in England," Howard Marshall.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The World Is Yours": Smithsonian drama.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "There Was a Woman": dramatic sketch.

5:15 WORL, The Promenade Symphony Orchestra.

6:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Tim and Irene," with Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra, in "Fun in Swingtime."

7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Workshop: dramatic sketch.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Ernest Ottl and his California Concert: soloists.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Jane Froman; Don Ross; vocal trio: Freddie Lightner, comedian; D'Artega's Orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National) Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilsen.

7:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Cesare Sodero Directs: soloists; orchestra.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd: soloists; orchestra.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Symphony Orchestra, Werner Janssen, conductor; soloist.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Florence George; Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Dorothy Lamour; W. C. Fields; Werner Janssen, conductor.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Jimmie Wallington, m. c.; soloists; orch.

8:30 WAAB, Esplanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Universal Rhythm"; Frank Crumit; Richard Bonelli; soloists; orch.

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Hi There, Audience": Ray Perkins; soloists; vocal groups; Nat Brusiloff's Orch.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National) American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Music Camp Concert from Interlochen, Michigan.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Prilz Reiner, conductor.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Sunday Night Party: James Melton, master of ceremonies; Robert Dolan's Orchestra; Donald Dickson; Jane Pickens; Tom Howard; New Yorkers Chorus; May Robson; Jean Muir.

10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Rhythm and Romance": Harold Stokes's Orchestra and soloists.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Swing high, swing low. Swing anywhere . . . just as long as there's swing in your dress. And you don't have to get yourself all togged up in ultra-evening attire in order to acquire the effect which is supposed to bring out the "Blue Danube" in you. Because even the dress you put on in the morning to wear while you're in heavy conference with the fried eggs, dust cloth and vacuum cleaner has a fullness that brings forth a lively flutter when you start going into real action!

♣♣♣

These Evening Gowns Just Radiate Romance

Of course, the evening gowns are the ones that bring forth the real romance . . . fashionably speaking and, we hope, otherwise. Right now, though the cottons are still "in," the shops are showing a lot of them in slithery, shimmering satin that sort of glistens and changes color with every step you take. And many of them come with little separate boleros, short jackets, and even capes. To say nothing of the panels or scarfs some of them have . . . which you drape around you in an ever so nonchalant fashion, and then let the rest float in the breeze (that is if you can find one!). The jackets are slick . . . because they give you half a chance of being dressed as everybody else is, after you arrive at the party. And the girl who called and begged you "not to dress, because she isn't going to (and then appears done up to her teeth in decidedly dressy evening clothes!) won't be one up on you.

♣♣♣

Here Is Security For Your Coiffure

With all due respect to the inventor of the idea, there's still something about a rumble seat that makes us visualize arriving in pieces, rather than in one piece. At least as far as our hair is concerned. Of course you can always wear a hat . . . but for that matter there's one thing certain; and that is that most of the little apologies aren't much good when it comes to downright protection. And anyhow, who wants to drive miles and miles clutching onto a hat. Nobody, says we. So what to do . . . is the question. For which we have an answer. In the form of the Aviatrix Wrap-Around Sportster. Which, though it may sound a bit complicated, isn't at all. It's a bit of a net cap that you slip down onto your head, then you wrap the long loose matching bands around your head, and cross it in front, and then make yourself a nice little bow in the back. And from then on you can let the telephone poles whiz past . . . but your coiffure will remain intact! Around 75 cents at Jordan's. And it comes in pretty color combinations such as blue and maize, red and white, brown and peach, so you can work in a pretty good color scheme.

♣♣♣

Non-Crushable Sheer Cape Outfit

There never seems to be nearly as much trouble in finding just what you want to wear while you're on your vacation as there is in locating just the right thing to wear while you're in the process of getting there . . . by boat, by train, by car. But to our way of thinking, Chandler & Co. offer a lot when they offer their non-crushable striped sheer cape outfit for $25. Because here is one of those smart, but sensible outfits that were really born to travel. Because it is lightweight and cool first of all. And then because it's dark. That is, it comes in either navy or black, with just a mere smidgeon of white at the scalloped V-neckline. Topping it is a matching cape that has those squared shoulders that make you feel you're really going somewhere.

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

Group Trademarks Asked

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Dexter, Maine, asked Congress yesterday to authorize the registration of collective trademarks on behalf of civic associations. His bill was offered at the request of State authorities developing markets for Maine products.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, July 10

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Mother Church Services Over Radio

Sunday, July 11

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Vacation Motor Tours
Personally Escorted—All Expense
Gaspe Peninsula—12 days.....$133.00
New Brunswick-Cape Breton....$131.25
Nova Scotia—7 days.....$79.50
Callander "Quints" Tour.....$135.00
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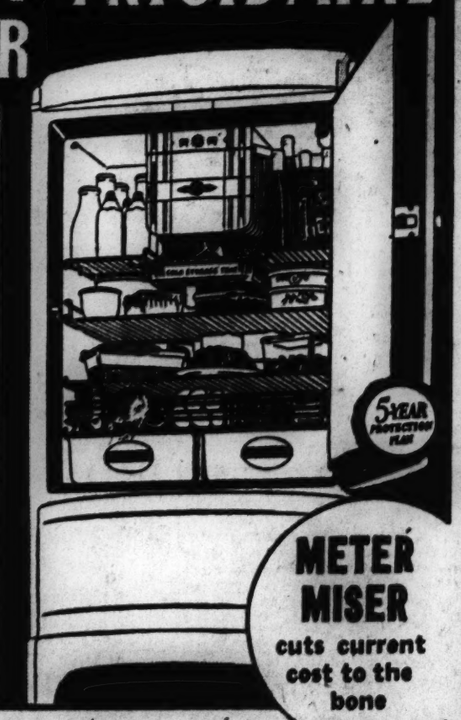

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New England Scouts Seek Flag Awards at Jamboree; Leave for Home Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Their last campfire held last night, New England Scouts at the National Jamboree here were preparing today for their return home tomorrow. Summarizing the success of the 10-day jamboree, John Norsk, Springfield, Mass., Scout executive and director of section D, which contains most of the Massachusetts and all of the New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island Scouts, said:

"It has been a great jamboree from every angle. The boys have benefited no end. They return home in splendid health and spirits. The discipline has been excellent, and the administrative organization, with the help of a fine staff of aides, has run smoothly. The same goes for section E (which includes Vermont, Connecticut and some Massachusetts scouts). The whole jamboree has, I believe, constituted a real achievement of both national and international value."

Today is to be a day of odds and ends for most New England boys. They are trying to crowd into it those things they have been unable to see or do heretofore. One event still on the program, although the Jamboree officially ends at noon today, is the endeavor of the New England troops to win their Jamboree flags to take home. Only those troops that break camp efficiently and neatly and that return in good condition all equipment loaned them will be given their Jamboree troop flag.

Last night's all-New England campfire was in charge of J. Harold Williams of Providence, activities director, and included stunts, such as the making of fires, songs and farewell "greetings" from John Norsk, Section D director and Director Sorenson of Section E. Ralph Nodine of Boston, New England regional director, also spoke briefly. The New England band, under Arnold Chick of Watertown, Mass., contributed its share of entertainment.

Worcester Boy Writes Jamboree Impressions For Associated Press

(When the Boy Scout Jamboree began last week, Scout John M. Hayes of Worcester, Mass., wrote his impressions for the Associated Press. Now that the big event is over, he sums up in the following article his estimate of its value.)

By John M. Hayes

Written for the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 9—The National Boy Scout Jamboree is over! Twenty-six thousand scouts will turn homeward tonight and tomorrow after participating in the country's greatest show of youth.

The 10-day encampment along the Potomac has exceeded, by far, any of my expectations.

We New Englanders camped next to boys from the Middle West on one side and Scouts from the South on the other, giving us a better understanding of the problems of others, and showing us that people are much the same all over the country.

"Swapping," one of the highlights of the Jamboree, furnished many an hour of enjoyment for every Scout. If you didn't have a long list of "swaps" to your credit, you were not considered very active.

Many Scouts were given an opportunity to express their ability in worthwhile projects, such as the nightly arena displays, musical performances, radio programs and the daily 16-page tabloid newspaper, the Jamboree Journal.

Scouts Given Barrels And Minerals to Swap

ALFRED, Maine, July 9—Barrels of Maine minerals, real and miniature wooden barrels filled with specimens of Oxford County minerals, were furnished to the Pine Tree Scouts for swapping purposes at the National Jamboree in Washington by Stanley I. Perham of Trap Corner, West Paris. A barrel a boy and eight kinds of minerals to a barrel, with several specimens of each kind so that every Maine Scout might exchange with Scouts from other states, was the order placed with Mr. Perham by the Maine Scout Committee for the jamboree.

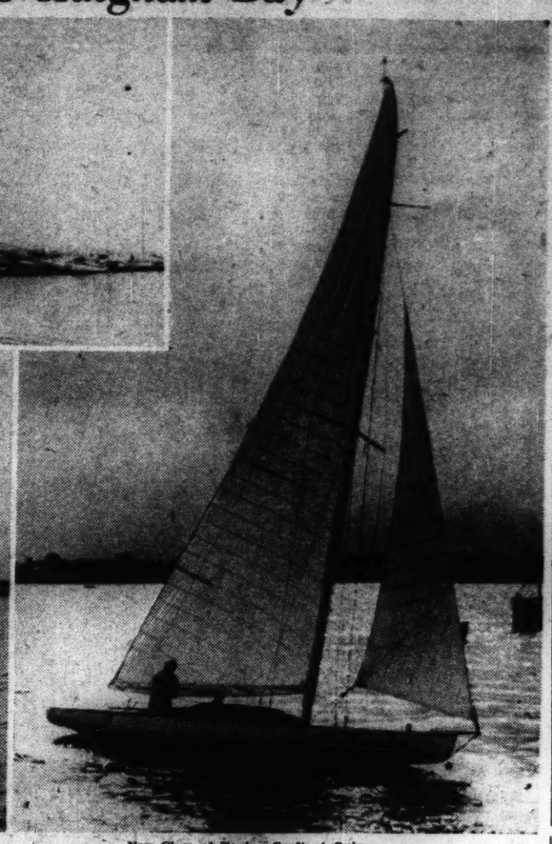
Mr. Perham was formerly the Eagle Scout examiner for the community and assistant Scoutmaster of Troop I, West Paris.

Sunlit Waters Beckon Yachtsmen to Hingham Bay

By a Staff Photographer

Quincy Pirate

Hospitable Headquarters
Upper—Quincy Yacht Club
Lower—Two Quincy Pirates Finish With Spinnakers Flying in a Blanket Finish



New Class of Racing Craft at Quincy
Nipper
Member of Class That Competes for Quincy Challenge Cup

Quincy Yacht Club Members Proud of Yachting Tradition

Written on the pages of the Quincy Yacht Club's historic records are some of the greatest names in the history of yachting, as well as some of the greatest boats and races.

As the granite quarries of Quincy stand silhouetted against the sky, so does the Quincy Yacht Club stand as a monument to its ancestors who trimmed sails and worked wheels and tillers with headlined dramatic success.

The Quincy Yacht Club not only is the oldest of its kind in Quincy—Quincy being represented by three other yacht clubs, Squantum, Wollaston and Town River—but is the oldest along the South Shore coastline. Founded in 1874, the Quincy Yacht Club is rich in maritime heritage.

Adams a Commodore

One of the most famous of its names is that of Charles Francis Adams. Besides being Mayor of Quincy, Secretary of the Navy under President Hoover, "Charlie" Adams was commodore of the Quincy Yacht Club from 1885-1887.

Mr. Adams's yachting career is long and famous. With a decided preference for small boats, the skipper has raced boats from 10-foot dinghies to some of the greatest cup defenders of all time. Famous for his work on the windward leg of races, he has the reputation of being the greatest skipper "up the wind" in the world today, and one of the greatest for "smelling a breeze."

For seven seasons besides his regular racing, Mr. Adams entered America's Cup racing. First with Pilgrim, 1893, followed by Independence, 1901, Resolute, 1914-1915, 1920, and Yankee, Mr. Adams has made a name for himself and the yacht club to which he owes his early sailing and racing experience.

Roster of Commodores

A glance at the list of commodores reveals the prominence of the Quincy Yacht Club in yachting:

James H. Slade	1874-77
Harrison A. Keith	1878-79
John Quincy Adams	1880-81
S. Butler	1882
George W. Morton	1883-84
Charles Francis Adams	1885-87
H. H. Sheehan	1888
John Shaw	1889-92
Henry M. Faxon	1893-94
C. P. Pettingill	1895-96
J. W. Sanborn	1897
Fred B. Rice	1898-99
Edward F. Davis	1900-01
Eben W. Sheppard	1902-04
Frank F. Crane	1905-07
Herbert W. Robbins	1908-10
Ira M. Whittemore	1911-12
Harry S. Crane	1913-14
Edgar W. Emery	1915-16
George L. E. Tupper	1917-18
Eugene R. Slone	1919-20
Joseph L. Whiton	1921-22
William E. Howe	1923-24
J. E. Kneeland	1925-26
S. W. Meegher	1927
C. R. Snow	1928
William W. Small	1929-30
Robert Schuerch	1931
James B. Finlay	1932-33
Charles E. Joss	1934
Frank C. Hendry	1935-36

Establishment of the Quincy Challenge Trophy and the series of races which ensued have been among the bright spots in the club's history. Competition for this much-sought-after trophy has made yachting history in Massachusetts Bay.

The cup first was put into competion in 1898 and was successfully defended by William B. Rice's Recruit in the unrestricted 21-foot class. The following year Henry Faxon again was successful with his Hostess. Machester's Lookout took the cup away from Quincy in 1900. The year after that, the Outlook, built by Starling Burgess, and said to be the fastest boat of its size ever built, kept the cup for Manchester. The trouncing this boat gave the Quincy craft proved to the owners that an unrestricted class was unsatisfactory.

Deed of Gift Changed

For a period of five years there was no racing for the cup, but in 1906 the deed of gift was changed so another type of boat could be raced for the trophy. The Sonder class was the first chosen to race under these new restrictions. The Corinthian Yacht Club's Windrum Kid was the first winner.

In 1908, Charles Francis Adams brought the cup back to Quincy with his Manchester. For the following seven years it was a duel for the cup as Charles P. Curtis and Mr. Adams competed in a series of races in Hingham Bay. Mr. Curtis held the cup in 1909 and 1910 with his Ellen, while Mr. Adams brought it back from the Boston Yacht Club in 1911 with his Harpoon. Then, for four successive years, Mr. Curtis kept the cup in the Boston lockers.

As the Sonder class broke up around 1916, a change in the deed allowed the 31-raters to compete for the trophy, Mr. Curtis again being the winner with his Ellen 31-rater. After the war, the Hayseed IV took the mug back to the Corinthian Yacht Club in Marblehead. When the 31-raters became unpopular too, the R. Class was used and once again Mr. Adams, fresh from his triumph with the Resolute in the America's Cup races, 1920, brought the cup back to Quincy with his Lightning.

11 Years on the Shelf

The Quincy Challenge Trophy laid on the shelf until 1931, when the popular Manchester I boats and the old Class I boats were used. During that year Hosea White's Oriental won the trophy for the Savin Hill Yacht Club. In 1932 and 1933 the Nipper of the Wessagusset Yacht Club won the trophy, with Hank O'Brien and Leslie Rawding handling the 18-footer.

The Oriental took the cup back to the Savin Hill Club in the following year and retained it in 1935. George Wightman, with his crew of Al Lally and Billy Wells, sailed the Speedy for South Boston to the championship last year.

Interest in this old trophy has increased more and more in recent years. This year the Quincy Challenge races will be held at the South Boston Yacht Club, Aug. 17.

The Quincy Yacht Club is famous for its sponsoring of cat-boat racing. Cat boats at Quincy were first started with the famous Class D cats. These boats, from 22-28 feet, were handicapped and raced until the war, when the present Quincy 15-footers were started. Carl Snow, originator of the Snow Birds, was the designer of this class also.

The Quincy club set a Boston Harbor regatta record last year, when 177 boats started off the Hough's Neck club.

Named Quincy Pirates

During the past winter, members of the Quincy Yacht Club bought up the entire Cottage Park 15-foot class—six in number—and renamed the class the Quincy Pirates. With plenty of deep water, interest in this keel boat class has increased at Quincy this year.

Quincy's junior crew, which races each year in the South Shore Finlay Cup series, will have much benefit of the jib and mainsail craft, as the Quincy Pirates also have spinnakers.

The junior organization has become more prominent in late years, much of the success going to Commodore Frank Hendry. Junior races are held three and four times a week in preparation for the season's annual races. Each year the Quincy juniors race the Squantum juniors in a series. A junior crew represents Quincy in the South Shore Junior Races, and in the last few years Quincy has sent a crew to the Nova Scotia championships.

The executive committee of the club is comprised of Commodore Hendry, Vice-Commodore George H. Newcomb, and Roy G. MacPherson is rear commodore.

Channing to Speak At Church of the Air

George Channing, Committee on Publication for Northern California, will conduct the next Christian Science period of the Columbia Church of the Air, from San Francisco, on Sunday, July 11, at 1 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, over the coast-to-coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The program will be radiocast in the New England area by WABC, New York; WDRC, Hartford; WORC, Worcester; WPRO, Providence, and WLBZ, Bangor.

The subject of Mr. Channing's address will be "The Pathway to Harmony." Readings will also be given from the Bible and from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Eileen Elman Becker will be vocal soloist, assisted by Theodore Strong at the piano.

Pilgrim Club Next

This is the sixth of 21 articles on North and South Shore yacht clubs presented in the local pages of The Christian Science Monitor. The next story deals with the history of the Pilgrim Yacht Club of Plymouth on Tuesday.

U. S. of Europe Trend Pointed By Wellesley Speaker

(Continued From Page 11)

its people are prudent and industrious, he added.

"I have no fear that France will go Communist," Dr. Simon declared, "for as in all western countries, the people are too strong for property. And as for fascism, there is no need for it in France. She does not have the divided interests and the distress which faced Germany or Italy and which are responsible for the conflict in Spain."

Materialism Vanishing

Basing his judgment upon a recent visit to Germany, Dr. Simon reported that "the idea of materialism is vanishing in company with socialism—the young people feel a new need for God—they decline to accept the idea of a mechanistic world." Speaking of church affairs in that country, he added: "The idea of God is recognized more clearly—but the interpretation of God by the churches is declining."

A growing desire by the common people of both France and Germany to forget and forgive old conflicts and to progress together was expressed, Dr. Simon said, in the loud and spontaneous applause from German spectators when the French athletes appeared at the Olympics, which he attended.

The 11-day session of this Sixth New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley ends this afternoon. The final lecture was given this morning when Frederick J Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, concluded his series on "Community Education in World Affairs."

Wind Plays Tag With Heat Wave

(Continued From Page 11)

ship lines had the biggest business in years. For the first time in the memory of most of the older officials of the line, four boats chugged out of Boston harbor bound for Nantasket loaded to the gunwales with prospective bathers and hot-weather beach browsers.

Also for the first time in a long while, milk dealers were forced to call upon their customary competitors to supply them with the white fluid which, mixed with crackers, provided Greater Bostonians with all they wanted to consume for their evening meals last night.

Revere Beach reported the biggest crowd in its history, 125,000 people, most of whom remained well into the night.

The Hood Milk Company reported an increase of sales ranging from 10 to 12 per cent throughout the current week. Usually milk dealers have a surplus amounting to 30 per cent, which is normally turned into dairy by-products. This week the surplus has practically been taken up by the increased demands for fluid milk.

So far as could be learned, Boston is one of the first if not the first large northern city east of the Rockies to experience relief from the heat wave that is virtually nation wide. Compared with Boston's 99 degrees of yesterday, reports from New York showed the temperature at 95 to 98. In other parts of New England, the thermometer pushed up nearly 100 in Concord, N. H., where city officials received complaints from boys and girls of encroachment by adults in park wading pools. The youngsters claimed they were being driven out by the invasion of parents.

Nature Club Excursions Open

This week's thrills of adventurous days spent in the field collecting insects will be succeeded by excursions next week to study trees and flowers for the young explorers who have signed up in the Children's Museum summer nature club program.

Each week a different subject in nature will be studied. Ahead lie "weeks" for animals, water plants, and rock formations. Next week, for example, the children will visit the Arnold Arboretum, with craft work the latter part of the week, including the making of a large map indicating the shrubs and trees found there.

Franklin Park Zoo will be the "jungle" for the young explorers the next week and the muskrats of Muddy River also will come under their observation. During the last week in July water plants and water animals will send expeditions to the South Boston Aquarium and to Castle Island—at the island to learn the secrets of the marine mollusks to be found in New England waters.

Rock rambles are scheduled for the first week in August. These will cover interesting geological formations in and around Boston and a trip to a Quincy quarry and to Hayward creek. The last week of the course will be devoted to arranging an exhibit of work done on the field trips during the summer.

All children are eligible to join these summer clubs. There is no charge except bus fares. Tuesdays are registration days for the individual courses.

Bananas to Rest Where Once Heads Of Royalty Laid

With her masts shortened by nearly 100 feet—one of them once scraped Brooklyn Bridge—and her hull painted a modest gray, the steam yacht Hirondelle, which was once a floating palace for the Prince of Monaco and the German Kaiser, is ready to enter the Caribbean banana trade. Her refitting at a Quincy dockyard has been completed.

The mahogany and other rare woods which once lined the spacious cabins, the marble fireplaces, the delicate fittings of the music room, and the tanks which once held the Prince of Monaco's deep sea creatures as they traveled back from far oceanic corners to the famous marine museum at Monte Carlo, have been ripped out to make room for 18,000 stems of bananas and for simple oak-lined quarters for officers.

The Hirondelle was built in 1911 at La Seyne, France, at a cost of $2,000,000, for Prince Albert Honore Charles of Monaco. She was later owned, but seldom used, by William Randolph Hearst, and then encountered various vicissitudes, until finally in Boston she was fitted out as a floating university—which never succeeded in sailing.

After this long succession of unfulfilled plans the new owners of the aristocratic vessel—which like many human refugees from Europe, is about to undertake real work, are confidently expecting to operate her regularly and profitably between Mexico and Providence, R. I.

Keag Once Wessaweskeag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—According to the Maine Historical Society many Indian names of towns and districts in Maine have been much abbreviated from longer titles which were descriptive of the places. The Indian name of the territory now known as South Thomaston, for instance, was "Wessaweskeag," later contracted to "Weskeag," and still later, to "Keag."

Wool Strike Ends in Open Shop

(Continued From Page 11)

compares favorably with the 48-hour week in force in 1929, the men said.

Strike Organizers In Cleaning Trade Leave Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 9 — A group of independent labor organizers, who cut quite a figure in the cleaning and dyeing industry here for several weeks, have quietly closed their offices and left the city. They gave no explanation of their reason for leaving.

The men, operating as the Central Massachusetts Industrial Union, had promised to raise both wages and prices at the cleaning plants until prosperity for all was achieved, but came in the end under the scrutiny of both the police and the National Labor Relations Board.

During their brief period of prominence, the union organizers obtained agreements with all but two cleaning and dyeing establishments. They caused the firms which signed agreements to raise prices and promised that the new revenue would be shared with the workers.

Then, on July 1, the city was shocked to learn that the plant of one of the two holdouts against the union, the Re-Nu Cleaners & Dyers, had been invaded during the night by vandals who slashed customers' clothing, poured acid upon it and caused damage estimated at $5000.

Police questioned the union heads, but failed to solve the crime. Public indignation was aroused, but union activity persisted, with some of the employers issuing membership slips asking their workers to join the union.

Protests were sent to Washington, according to reports, that the union heads were violating the Wagner Act by seeking to enroll both employers and employees in the same union. Despite mounting difficulties, the organizers went ahead and called an employees' meeting for last Wednesday night at the Hotel Warren. Notices of the meeting urged the workers to keep out of the C. I. O. and its "bunch of reds and agitators from Moscow."

The meeting, however, did not take place. Employees came, expecting to hear speeches, but the union officers were nowhere to be found. The union headquarters at 107 Front street was dark and the door locked. None of the organizers was to be found the next day.

Promptly, Bruno Rantane, C. I. O. organizer, announced that he would commence organization of the industry.

White Jobs Left To Subordinates

(Continued From Page 11)

White fund?" demanded Mr. Parnum.

"No, I don't think so."

'Did you ever instruct your inspectors to check the materials delivered?" interrupted Mr. Sullivan.

"I can't remember."

Mr. Parnum continued: "Did you ever instruct your subordinates to check the prices that companies charged the Codman Hill?"

"I don't remember I ever did."

"Then you left the whole business to the contractor and the inspector on the job?"

"Yes."

The witness conceded that second-hand material might have been used in the shoring for the building.

"In view of the fact that you never checked the cost of construction," interrupted Mr. Sullivan, "and it was never reported to you, doesn't it seem the city is suffering from a conspiracy of silence or indifference on the part of you or your subordinates?"

"No, sir," returned Mr. Hall.

Attorney Parnum drew from the witness that so far as he knew, no one had ever seen the books of the Codman Hill company to check the cost of construction to the contractor, nor did he have personal knowledge that these were "honest" bills.

A last-minute attempt to pay $7678 to the Codman Hill company was blocked by the Finance Commission's stop order while a draft for this amount awaited approval of Mayor Mansfield, absent from the city for a few days, it was learned in afternoon session yesterday.

Indicating that the origin of this draft would be disclosed before termination of the present investigation, Attorney Parnum stated he learned of the attempt at the same time it was made known that the company's books had disappeared.

Major Hall, whose signature was attached to vouchers accompanying the draft, declared he knew nothing about the order to pay the company $7678.

Joseph Lee Jr., a social worker, testified he was denied opportunity to examine the minutes of the meetings of the White Fund trustees. This record, he stated, in accordance with the provisions of the will, should be open to the public.

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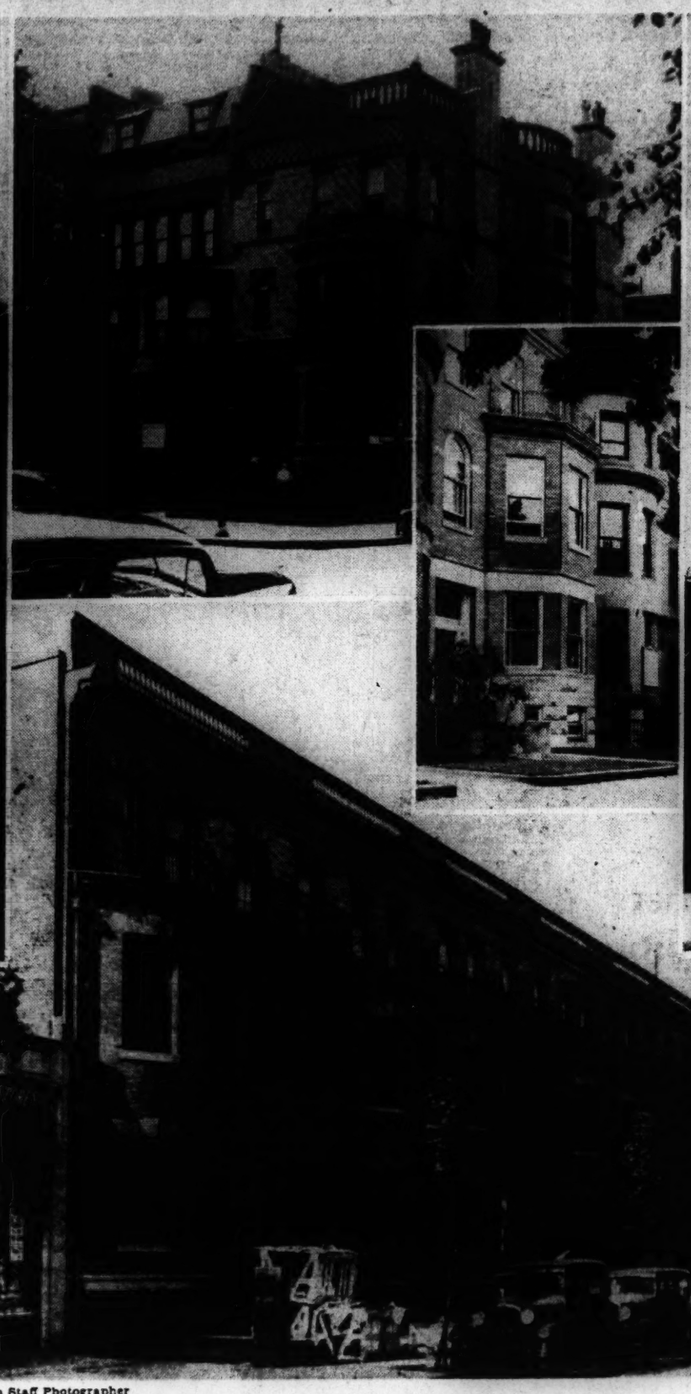
Proud Mansions of a Lost Era in Boston Become Apartment Houses

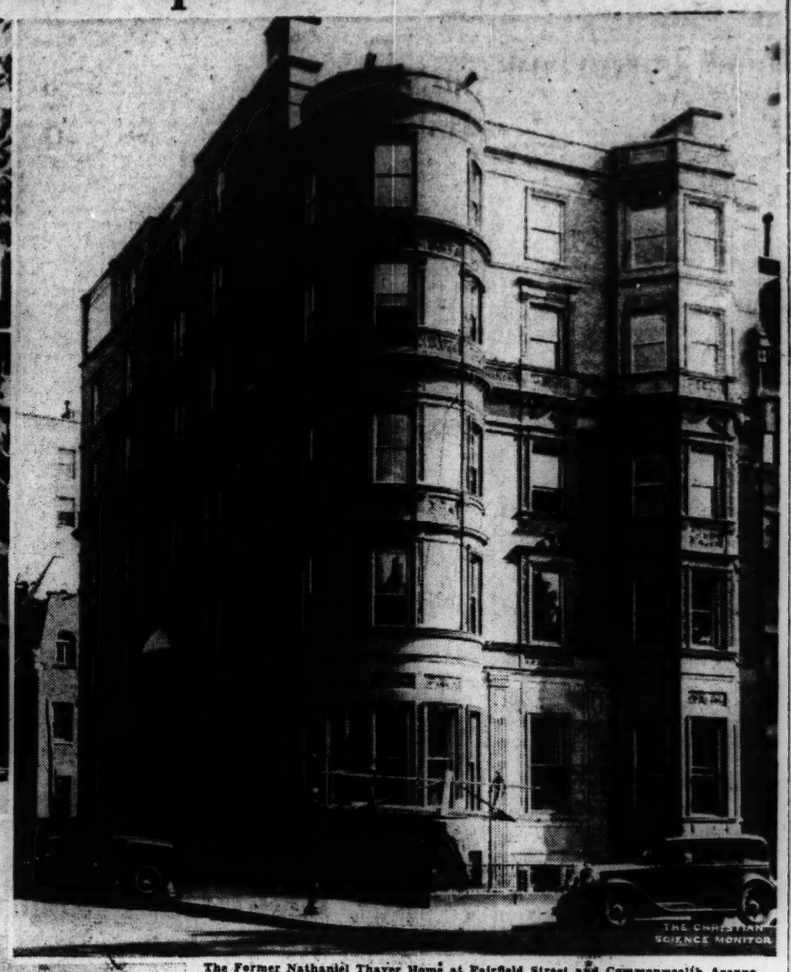
From Beacon Hill along Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street to the newer Fenway, the transformation is taking place —Move is in part defensive, to keep the hegira of Boston people to the suburbs—Locations are superb.

Sample on Beacon Street of New Apartments Just Opened



By a Staff Photographer

Top—Private Residence at Gloucester Street and Commonwealth Avenue Being Turned Into Apartments
Center—All-Electric Apartment in Fenway Once Separate House
Bottom—Former Simmons College Dormitories in the Fenway Become Modern Apartments



The Former Nathaniel Thayer Home at Fairfield Street and Commonwealth Avenue Follows the New Trend

The Real Estate Week

Conservative Boston is modernizing.

A gradual transformation from the old to the new in apartment houses is seen all through the section of Boston that starts at the top of Beacon Hill and drops away to the low-lying Fenway, a distance of more than two miles.

Newly-painted signs suspended in great profusion along the fronts of former single residences and old apartment houses tell the story of modernization in Boston as an act of self-defense against a growing exodus out of the metropolis into the suburbs. These signs inform the apartment-home seeker that inside there are one, two, three and four-room suits including all-electric kitchens with the costs of electricity included in the rent payments.

For Boston, this transition from the old to the modern seems rapid. Compared with other cities, however, the trend to modernization of apartments in old Boston appears "slow and easy." But it is heightened by the growing desire of old Boston families to unload their huge residences, either because of financial troubles or because the children and some of the parents, for that matter, insist on more elbow room in their back yards and a broad expanse of green grass between them and their closest neighbors.

Probably nothing has served to hasten the Boston trend toward modernizing, particularly noticeable in the Back Bay and Fenway districts, more than rising rents as opposed to low cost of building one's own home in the suburbs. So low did home-building materials and labor drop during the last few years that homes could be purchased with all modern equipment thrown in for the price of a good apartment and garage in town.

Activity Is Widespread

A glance at home-building developments throughout Greater Boston evolves visions of activity seldom seen before in building trades. Along the great highways penetrating into Boston proper and piercing far into the suburbs, virtual cities are rising. The Worcester Turnpike, Concord Pike and South Shore, due to the Old Colony Boulevard, are jammed with home-seekers and those who already have found homes to their liking.

Hundreds of commuters to Boston no longer feel that 20 to 30 miles is too far to travel daily for a breath of country air and a view of open skies and waving treetops seen from their own porches. Westwood, Dover, Weston, Winchester, Lincoln, Lexington and Belmont are experiencing mild building booms that seem to be steadily increasing rather than diminishing in intensity. Meanwhile, as the exodus of home seekers into the suburbs continues some from older homes and others from decaying apartment structures of urban Boston, reports roll in of a shortage of livable apartments and too-high rentals. Bearers of these reports are largely families that have just moved into Boston from the Middle West and Far West where modernization has progressed rapidly.

Is Defensive Movement

Hence, it is more in the line of self-defense that Boston today seriously takes up the task of modernizing its dwellings to invite the business man and his family to stay in town and enjoy the undeniable conveniences of living close to his work, near to the shopping areas and the cultural and civic activities of a great metropolis.

Evidence of Boston's mounting drive to keep its families in apartment houses are seen all along Beacon Street, Commonwealth Avenue, Marlborough Street, Newbury Street and The Fenway. Also, on all connecting roads and on city streets that branch out of the Fens, the signs "all-electric, modernized suites with kitchenettes" are growing in number daily.

This week Mr. and Mrs. William Amory Parker transferred their property at 88 Beacon Street, opposite the Public Gardens, to W. Phoenix Belknap Jr., who will remodel the large dwelling and turn it into modernized apartments. Again, Mrs. Elizabeth Harding Thayer conveyed to Sylvia Sundland of Boston, the estate at 371 Beacon Street, which will be turned into modern apartments.

At 239 Commonwealth Avenue, the former Nathaniel Thayer residence, remodeled into the last-word in apartment house suites, 20 in number, was formally opened for occupancy this week. Here one can obtain almost any size of apartment up to two bedrooms, bath, living room, dining room, kitchen and large reception hall.

Turning again to Beacon Street, the property at 120 Beacon on the water side, was sold by Charles A. Kidder to 120 Beacon Street, Inc., for remodeling into apartments.

This news of the week, picturing activity in the apartment house field, is typical of the last few years in the district. The Back Bay and all of Boston from the State House to the Sears Roebuck Building in the Fenway, is gradually being absorbed by the inevitable trend of modernization for the convenience of the apartment house dweller. And from what the realtors are saying, these apartments may not be ready in time to avert what they believe may prove a noticeable shortage of apartments by next fall.

* * *

The possibility of a shortage in apartments was sounded today by Charles E. Lee, executive secretary of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, who refused to be termed "an alarmist."

Casting his weather eye out over the active house-hunting field, he noticed that leases for next winter were being executed earlier than has been the case for several years "and at advanced rents at that." He advised anyone wishing to find an apartment to suit his individual tastes in Metropolitan Boston to "secure it soon or be confined to a very restricted choice."

"Don't mistunderstand me," said Mr. Lee, "I am not suggesting a desperate shortage, but merely a very restricted choice for late comers."

Finding the right apartment was pared by Mr. Lee to buying a suit of clothes. There is usually one that fits only a comparative few without alterations. But while the clothes firm will gladly alter the suit, the apartment house owner is difficult to persuade. And when the stock of suits is low, it is easily replenished; but not the apartments.

At present there is the usual strong summer demand with an adequate supply of rentals, said Mr. Lee. But he is told that while the supply is diminishing rapidly, the demand continued unabated, a combination of circumstances that caused him to caution apartment house seekers to "do their home shopping early."

And there is always a probability that the late shopper will pay the top prices for less-than-top conveniences.

Park Square Area Again Bulges With Building Activity

The Park Square district is "at it again."

This phraseology, which has been the basis for common gossip among local business men since the Paine Furniture Company 22 years ago startled downtown Boston by moving out of the congested business district, is heard again more loudly than ever as workmen near completion of two new large and attractive business houses in that progressive area bordering on the Back Bay side of Park Square, Boylston and Stuart Streets.

Sounded first as a challenge to downtown congestion and as an invitation to patrons of the Paine Company to shop with greater ease and convenience, the trend of business to spread out toward the Back Bay has today developed into a migration with the finishing touches now being put on the new Liberty Mutual Insurance Company and The New England Power Association while the New England Mutual Life Insurnce Company lays plans to take over the property of Boston University in 1939 as a site for a great office building.

Almost weekly, it seems, business men commuting to their offices have been compelled to take up that cry, "Park Square is at it again." And so vigorous is the chorus today that the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange released a statement on the focusing of attention of office space users upon the steady growth of a section which business men once virtually scorned.

Practically all of the large banks have established branch offices in the Park Square district, the exchange noted, with every convenience now offered to office tenants. An interesting feature was the early opening of a branch of one large downtown savings banks in the Park Square Building, another construction that sent the business heads racing toward each other with the familiar cry, "Park Square is at it again."

To those with long experience in the management of office buildings, the exchange declared, this natural growth of the Park Square section "does not mean that there will not also remain a large field for the use of present downtown properties." The exchange believed that there is a need for both sections, one to supplement rather than to eliminate another, with each filling its own particular place in the scheme of Boston's industrial future.

"With the steadily improving demand for office space," said the exchange, "we look for a continued growth of occupancy of the better-type buildings in both sections of the city." With the emphasis being laid heavily upon "the better-type buildings," the exchange noted modernization programs in many of the older buildings of intown Boston, some of which have catered to the needs of local business for one half to three quarters of a century.

Hints to Home Owners

"Put the unused heating system to bed," during the winter, advised the Modern Home Institute this week. Water should be drained from the boiler and the fire allowed to burn for several minutes thereafter in order to drive out all moisture which causes rust. All soot and ashes in the flue should then be removed for these collect moisture.

* * *

Under the terms of a fire insurance policy, the home owner is required to furnish a complete inventory of all his goods, damaged and undamaged, before he can collect. That is difficult unless the home owner compiles that inventory before the fire. The best plan is to make an inventory, keep it in a fireproof location and revise the list as needed. The Federal Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 260 Tremont Street, Boston, will gladly supply a residence inventory, on request.

* * *

A cedar-lined closet is a treasure-chest for housewives, but it can be obtained inexpensively. Storage of blankets, furs and woolen garments, behind cedar, discourages moths and banishes concern for the protection of clothing from these pests during the summer months. In winter, the space is available for ordinary use and the odor is pleasant in any home. Strips of aromatic cedar can be nailed to the walls, but this must be done carefully to be effective.

* * *

Can you lay a flagstone walk? It is relatively simple, and not too expensive if you do your own work.

Here's the procedure: Dig out holes of the same relative shape as the flagstones to a depth of about 10 inches. Lay a six-inch bed of gravel or cinders. Then cover with a two-inch bed and sand on top of which the flagstones are placed.

This should bring the flagstones about flush with the ground. Such a bedding prevents the throwing of the flags by winter freezing and their slipping during rainstorms in summer. A flagstone terrace can be laid in the same way only with crossword puzzle precision to fit the pieces closely together. Fill out the cracks with top soil and grow moss or grass for the finishing flourish.

Yachts

(Continued from Page 11)

creased to 24 and 25 knots, the heaviest of the year. With the lack of necessary ballast and too much sail area, Rainbow fell behind.

Both Rainbow and Yankee have been carrying too much sail in these last two races, Yankee especially, and have lost accordingly. Yankee's leeward rail has been under on many occasions, and Rainbow has been very close, but Ranger has sailed through everything with little concern, steady and almost upright.

Mr. Hovey has admittedly claimed that he was merely racing this summer for his own experience and experience for his two sons and daughter. Elizabeth Hovey, Marblehead's famous 30-quare-meter girl champion a few years back, has skippered the boat up the wind in its last two races. Against Mr. Vanderbilt's experience, Miss Hovey's performance has been noteworthy, her only great mistake coming two days ago when she failed to cover Vanderbilt after taking the start.

With quick time saving tacks, Miss Hovey has kept between the wind and Yankee in these races, covering the latter on every occasion.

There are many who wish that both boats would "gang" up on the Ranger, thereby giving the New York boat every available opportunity to prove her worth. With both Rainbow and Yankee racing each other, Mr. Vanderbilt, after once getting the lead, can cover both effectively enough—giving both boats backwind—and thereby chalk up victories. This, he has done, while the two Boston boats were taking each other's wind, fighting each other.

Although Mr. Lambert has spent more money than his rivals, and that on a seven-year-old boat, the changes that he has effected have proved of no value. The large single headsail rig that Yankee tried has finally been proved valueless and Yankee will go back to her former double head rig after this present series. At the same time she will shift her mast back six feet.

There are those experts at this port who thought that her single headrig might have been more successful if the mast had been moved but three feet instead of six feet. With this difference Yankee's big "quad" might be trimmed in flatter instead of being almost as full as a reaching headsail. Then, too, there were those who voiced the opinion that a triple clew, or the double clew spread further apart and nearer the top part of the "quad," would have helped the unmanageable headsail.

Certainly, Yankee's inability to give a good account of herself against the Ranger, and now against either of the boats, was largely due to the poor headsail rig.

It is with these thoughts that waterfront "experts" still discuss the Cup committee's selection of Ranger after only one official trial race.

Naval Apprentices Back From Cruise

Browned to a crisp by southern suns, 100 Harvard R. O. T. C. naval apprentices sailed into Boston harbor this morning in two destroyers to find that it was as hot here as in the Caribbean, where they have been on a two weeks' cruise as part of their college training.

The students left Boston on June 18 to join a fleet of destroyers carrying other students from Yale, the University of Chicago, Northwestern University and Georgia School of Technology, just off the Jersey shore. During the cruise the student naval aspirants were allowed free shore leave at three ports. At least, one cruise is required of R. O. T. C. apprentices during their four-year training course.

Seaside Garden Development Requires Considerable Study

The New England Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Along our New England coast—rockbound or sandy—more and more cottages are being landscaped in the most successful way for a seaside garden. These are neither overformalized, nor untouched, weedy places of the unappreciative cottager. In seaside gardening, it is best to take an easy way. An effort is made to alter natural plantings slightly to open up vistas of beauty and to stabilize the area immediately around the cottage.

Careful design, planned in advance, is more important here perhaps than at the inland home. The gardener must be sure he is improving conditions by his thinning and changing of detail. In any seascape the important feature is the horizon and this must be realized and used. The successful seaside garden incorporates width and low-planting material as extended as is the available space in order to harmonize with these broad sweeping lines.

As far inland as 500 feet, however, a seaside garden becomes just an ordinary garden with the exception of the prospects of a strong prevailing wind, that usually necessitates a windbreak of some sort. The increase in the humidity of the air is an advantage for much greater distances as is the tempering influence of any large body of water on the temperature changes. This reduces the extremes of both heat and cold.

Within the 500-foot belt, there are definite restraining influences on overenthusiastic gardening. Salt spray may reach well inland and thus bar many types of planting material. Even if it does not, the soil is almost always a limiting factor with its very sandy nature. Loam that is plantable in the ordinary sense is nonexistent except on some high spots and even there it is apt to be poor.

If the soil is very sandy it can be helped considerably by putting a good bottom layer of manure and seaweed well under the garden area. Peatmoss and any complete fertilizer are then mixed with the topsoil. The seaweed layer keeps both the soil and water from leeching through to the sand beneath. Every year, it would probably be helpful to add peatmoss. It not only prevents too much drainage but also improves the texture of the soil.

Beyond the actual garden area it is wise to establish coarse grasses or other soil-binding planting material. Probably the very finest groundcover is the native bearberry. It will grow in the sandiest places, is evergreen and compact in habit of growth and has first, lovely pink or white flowers and later, gorgeous red berries. This will prevent the unimproved soil from blowing onto the improved land.

The problem of the prevailing wind also necessitates the use of windbreaks to help keep dune sand from blowing over the garden and to protect the plants in the garden area. The best plants for this are probably the native scrub pine or the beach plum (Prunus maritima). Although both are picturesque, the latter is perhaps the better because it naturally grows in groups rather than singly. Also the beach plum has lovely red or purple fruit that, while not edible raw, makes very good jelly or jam.

For a hedge lower than the windbreak, the native bayberry and the more formal privet like seaside conditions. On many New England beaches a hedge can be easily made by judicious thinning and shaping of existing bayberries. Another excellent and much used informal hedge is Rosa rugosa, which has June blooms and interesting apple-like fruits all summer. Under ordinary conditions, it needs a little trimming out of dead branches each year. The foliage is dark green and quite in keeping with shore conditions.

If there is not enough native material to make adequate frames for vistas or if an informal foundation planting is desired around the cottage, there are several nursery-grown evergreens that can stand seaside conditions. Most of the cypresses, the cedars, Austrian pine, Norway and Colorado blue spruces will grow as large subjects. For dwarf subjects the junipers, Japanese yew and Mugho pine are the hardiest.

For the plants used directly in the garden area it is better as a rule, to use annuals rather than perennials. Perennials do require some care in spring and fall and they do not bloom all summer. Almost any strong, healthy annual plants are suitable, but an adequate list might include phlox drummondi, petunia, salpiglossis, zinnia, marigold, masturtium, nicotiana, ageratum, godetia, alyssum, and other similar flowers. The planting is best when it is informal in arrangement with good color masses and gay combinations of colors.

The flower garden may be supplemented with a small lawn area, if desired, but if it is hard to grow grass, it is best to forget the lawn. Among the special types of gardens, two lend themselves admirably to the conditions. A natural rock garden, is often a feature of New England shore property. It needs only proper plants. They should be selected, with a nurseryman's advice, for summer bloom. An informal water lily pool would be an addition to many cottage gardens. Its construction would amuse the engineering members of the family for a whole season and afterward the lilies would reward all efforts by providing colorful bloom all summer.

The Week in Rhode Island

(Continued From Page 11)

have chosen to quit their seats in the Senate or House and to retain their more remunerative state positions outside.

* * *

Year's Surplus Shown

Figures revealed this week show that Rhode Island wound up its 1936-37 fiscal year and started on the new year with an operating surplus of approximately $400,000. Some tax revenue and some unexpended balances from various departments have yet to be added to the total.

Indications are that the State occupies a more favorable position than early estimates suggested. A drive is underway by the Tax Division to bring in as much revenue from back taxes as possible in the next few days. The possibility is that the excess of revenue over expenditure in the fiscal year just ended may be as high as $500,000.

Last April the Legislature approved an increase in the State tax on gasoline from two to three cents a gallon. Revenue from this source in the past six weeks has soared beyond all expectations, officials of the Tax Division reveal.

Increased revenue from corporate excess taxes and from inheritance taxes also has helped to dissipate fears expressed a few weeks ago.

* * *

Shortened Week Allowed

Mayor James E. Dunne of Providence signed an ordinance Tuesday setting up a 45-hour week with pay at the 50-hour rate for city workers in some departments. His signature on the bill officially ended the dispute that had brought about a strike of city employees and tied up the work of many city departments for several weeks.

The ordinance represents a compromise, for strikers had appealed for a 40-hour week. The new ruling applies to laborers in the departments of public parks, public buildings and public works.

Thayer Mansion, Now Apartments, Keeps Old Flavor

Caught in Boston's wave of building modernization, the Nathaniel Thayer house, former home of one of Boston's oldest families, was this week opened for occupancy as the last word in modern apartment houses. But along with its modernized interior it still retains the flavor of old Boston with its high-studded rooms, skillfully carved oak doors about twice as thick as the ordinary doors, rich architectural details and unusual spaciousness.

Located at the corner of Fairfield Street and Commonwealth Avenue, the former Thayer dwelling with its 40 rooms has been transformed into a residence for 20 families varying in size from a living-room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette-dinette and reception hall to the larger of two penthouses with twin bedrooms, two baths, living room, dining room, kitchen and reception hall.

From the physical viewpoint, the building is striking. It is one of Boston's finest examples of brownstone and brick of commanding size. Inside and outside, the architecture is exceptional in detail and skillful manipulation. With doors twice the normal thickness, the transmission of noise from one apartment to another is said to be virtually impossible.

Modernistically speaking, the building is divided into several parts with thick, brick walls from basement to roof for fire-proofing purposes and doors opening from the hall into the apartments are metal-coated. The two stairways and elevator shaft are built in fireproof walls, serving as interior fire escapes. There is also an automatic sprinkler system in halls and kitchen.

Plumbing and heating is of the most modern designs. Bathtubs are longer than usual with the seat-at-one-end type. Apartments having two baths are equipped with stall showers.

Kitchens have received particular consideration. The all-electric type was decided upon by the agents Douglas and Hunneman. Charges for electricity are met by the owners.

In the two penthouse apartments, clever use has been made of the newly developed glass brick. A whole wall in each of the living rooms has been built of this material, which admits light freely but does not permit the interior of the apartment to be seen from without. Terraces, delightful spots of a summer's evening, are exclusive to the use of the tenants of the penthouses.

The situation of the building is such that it enjoys light on three sides and, being on park-like Commonwealth Avenue, its occupants will be comparatively free from the noise of heavy traffic. Even the ordinary passenger traffic will not be disturbing since, because of its width, Commonwealth Avenue does not suffer from the reflection of sound between buildings on opposite sides of the street, as ordinarily encountered in city living. The Charles River Esplanade, only a step away, is convenient for a delightful stroll. Traffic lights on Commonwealth Avenue contribute to pedestrian safety which the immediate neighborhood enjoys.

"In a building of the grade of 239 Commonwealth Avenue, it goes without saying that the entrance is finished and furnished in the best of conservative taste, and that the elevator service, resident superintendent, and the like will be in keeping with the character of the building and its tenants," said the managing agents, Douglas & Hunneman.

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Business and Industry

Van Sweringen Controllers to Simplify Corporate Structure

Commerce and Finance

Banks of Country Shedding 'Double Liability' Feature

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Last week saw the end of a chapter in the history of American banking with the termination of the so-called "double-liability" feature of the stock of most American banks.

For several generations until the recent depression owners of the stock of national banking associations and of banks chartered in most states were liable, in case the bank became insolvent, to an assessment on their personal fortunes equal to the par value of the bank stock they owned. Thus bank failure meant that the owners lost not only the value of their investment but an equivalent amount besides.

For Protection of Bank Notes

This provision was originally invented in New York and put in effect in the state constitution in 1846 as a protection to the holders of bank notes. At that time bank notes circulated with widely differing market values, so that bankers had to keep closely posted as to the value of the notes coming into their hands, which differed as much as the values of bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange at present. The 1840's were a period of extensive experiment in banking legislation, witnessing the invention of the legal minimum reserve requirement in Louisiana, and the double-liability feature of bank stocks and the use of state bonds as backing for note-issues in New York, all three ultimately copied into the National Banking Act of 1863.

The steady series of bank failures in the 1920's, culminating in the dramatic banking crash of 1933, resulted in a wide movement among bankers for repeal of the double liability feature. In practice it provided depositors with very little protection, while it bankrupted many unwary investors in bank stocks. Particularly after the spectacular failure of the Bank of the United States it became a heavy weight on the market value of bank stocks even of those institutions whose solvency was beyond question. Shares in the more shaky institutions dropped in market value to zero, and there were many instances where the price went to a minus figure and sellers paid buyers to take the stock and the risk.

Abolished by National Banks

With the reopening of the banks one of the primary objectives of the banking authorities was to lure more capital into the banking system, and the double-liability feature stood squarely athwart this purpose. In the Banking Act of 1933, therefore, alongside the establishment of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the divorce of investment from commercial banking there was written the abolition of double liability for all stock in national banking association to be issued after the law went into effect (June 9, 1933).

Then in the Banking Act of 1935, alongside the regimentation of the Federal Reserve System and the expansion in the real estate lending powers of national banks, there was included the provision that after June 30, 1937 (last week), any national bank which published six months' advance notice could throw off the double liability from its shares, and, by last winter, most national banks had taken advantage of this permission. The Comptroller of the Currency has sent out notices to all national banks informing those who might have overlooked this privilege, through refraining carefully from any recommendation pro or con.

Meantime bankers in most states have busied themselves in putting before the voters a change in constitution or statute to grant the same privilege to state-chartered banks. Voters of New York, in November, 1935, on recommendation of the State Banking Superintendent, agreed to cut out of the constitution and statutes of the State the double-liability requirement on state-chartered banks on the same condition imposed on national banks by the federal Banking Act of 1935. In a number of other states voters have been equally acquiescent. On the other hand, voters in a few states have refused to abandon the traditional arrangement.

Double Liability Losing Out

On July 1 the American Banker published a summary of the status of shares in state-chartered banks. The following states have neither constitutional nor statutory provisions imposing double liability:

†Alabama	Nevada
†Connecticut	†New Jersey
†Delaware	North Carolina
†Idaho	†Rhode Island
†Louisiana	†Tennessee
†Missouri	†Virginia

†In these states the double liability feature was never in effect.

In the following states double liability has been repealed and ended for the most part on June 30:

Arkansas	Kansas
California	Kentucky
Colorado	Maine
Dis. of Columbia	Maine
Georgia	Maryland
Iowa	Michigan
*Mississippi	
Montana	Oklahoma
New Hampshire	South Carolina
New Mexico	South Dakota
New York	Wisconsin
Ohio	Wyoming

In the state marked with an asterisk abolition of double liability (triple-liability in Colorado) is contingent upon a bank's membership in the Federal Insurance Corporation.

Stock Liability Repeals

"In three states," says American Banker, "partial repeal has been achieved — Florida, Pennsylvania, and Vermont . . . Six states are in the process of repealing bank stock liability—Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, and West Virginia. Repeal will be effective in Massachusetts July 1, 1938, and in North Dakota July 1, 1939. Double liability remains unrepealed and without any action to repeal now pending in the following four states: Arizona, Minnesota, Utah, and Washington." A compendious summary of the situation is also included in the current issue of "Banking," the monthly publication of the American Bankers Association.

In some states release from double liability on stock has been made contingent upon a bank's membership in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. This is assumed to give the depositor some substitute (federal guaranty up to $5000) for the loss of the stockholders' liability. It also helps drive banks into the FDIC's control. The leading argument for removal of double liability on state-chartered banks has been in some cases the allegedly unfair advantage which its continuance would give to national banks operating in the same state.

It is estimated that about 70 per cent of the banks of the country, have shed their double liability this month and this per cent will rise to 78 per cent by January.

The effect on the market for bank stocks has not been sharp enough to be measured apart from other influences.

U. S.-Canadian June Canal Traffic Heavy

By the Canadian Press

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

A total of 14,160,810 tons of freight passed through United States and Canadian canals in June, a monthly figure exceeded only twice in canal history, in July and August, 1923. The figure beats all records for June, including that for 1929.

Total tonnage so far this year now stands at 32,890,500, compared with 19,433,521 for the same period of 1936. Should the present shipping pace continue it is considered possible the year's total will reach 100,000,000 tons, for an all-time high.

Iron ore leads the current recovery parade with 24,493,528 tons this year.

Market Value of Bonds Declines During June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As of July 1, 1397 bond issues aggregating $47,381,130,777 par value were listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $44,001,162,031. The average price for all listed bonds was $92.98.

As of June 1, 1937, there were 1395 bond issues listed aggregating $47,045,129,044 par value. The total market value for the bonds was $44,170,837,675 and the average price, $93.89.

Van Sweringen Holding Units To Be Merged

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert R. Young, Frank P. Kolbe, and Allan P. Kirby, controllers of the vast $3,000,000,000 railroad empire put together by the late Van Sweringen brothers, announced a plan for simplification of the corporate structure of the empire which may eventually reduce their stake in the roads to as little as 10 per cent.

On the heels of announcement that directors of Alleghany Corp. and Chesapeake Corp. had approved merger of these two Van Sweringen holding units into one company, bearing the title of Chesapeake Corp., the three young business men issued a statement pointing out that machinery had been set up whereby the base of common stockholders of the newly proposed Chesapeake Corp., may be broadened, reducing their present 43 per cent anticipated interest in it to under 10 per cent.

Control Relinquished

The statement pointed out that Messrs. Young, Kolbe and Kirby are "voluntarily relinquishing control of more than 750,000 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway common stock which the proposed plan for the first time makes available to thousands of investors." In addition, warrants to buy more than 1,250,000 shares of common stock of the new company will be distributed among preferred stockholders "which will ultimately operate to reduce the percentage of voting control now resting in Messrs. Young, Kolbe & Kirby." Conversion privileges have also been granted, further broadening the potential base of stockholders.

Messrs. Young, Kolbe and Kirby less than three months ago acquired their dominant position in Alleghany in a surprise purchase of the shares, originally held by the Van Sweringen brothers, from a charitable foundation created by George A. Ball, wealthy Muncie, Ind. fruit jar manufacturer.

Railroads in which dominant interests will be held by the newly proposed Chesapeake Corp., include Chesapeake & Ohio, Pere Marquette, Erie, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, "Nickel Plate," Wheeling & Lake Erie, and also the Pittston Co., the latter operating coal properties under lease.

It was learned the "dominant" interest of the company in Missouri Pacific Railroad common stock, and some of the bonds, may be in time liquidated as part of the simplification plan.

To Vote on Merger

Stockholders of both Alleghany and Chesapeake corporations at special meeting Aug. 17, will vote on the proposed merger of the two companies, which calls for the following:

1. Distribution to common stockholders of Chesapeake Corporation, other than Alleghany Corporation, of one share of new 5 per cent cumulative convertible prior preferred stock, $100 par, for each share of Chesapeake stock.

The new shares will be convertible into common shares of the consolidated company at the rate of 10 common shares for each preferred share.

2. Holders of $2.50 prior preferred convertible stock of Alleghany Corporation will exchange each share for $7.50 in cash and one-half share of the new 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

3. Holders of Series "A" preferred stock of Alleghany Corporation will exchange each share for one share of new $5 convertible preferred stock without par value, convertible into 10 shares of common stock, and warrants to buy two shares of common at $5 a share, expiring in 1944.

4. Conversion of common stock of Alleghany Corporation into the new common stock at the rate of one share for each share held.

5. Holders of capital stock of Chesapeake Corporation, instead of acquiring the preferred stock of the new company, may alternately exchange each share held for 1½ shares of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway common stock.

6. Holders of Alleghany Corp. 20-year collateral trust convertible 5 per cent bonds, due in 1950, to be assumed by the new company, May convert them, for each $1000 principal amount, into $200 in cash and 8 shares of the new 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

7. Collateral trust 5 per cent bonds of Alleghany Corp., due in 1944 and 1949 will be assumed by the consolidated company.

Early American Business Records Given University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 8—A collection of early American business records, thought to be the most comprehensive of its kind in this country, has been presented to the University of Pennsylvania by Proctor and Reeves Wetherill, descendants of Samuel Wetherill, an industrial pioneer in Philadelphia.

The records trace the development of the first firm to manufacture white lead in the United States, beginning with a day book dated 1762. The remainder of the collection embraces records of a store operated in Philadelphia for a number of years, as well as records of varied enterprises with which Samuel Wetherill was connected, including a chemical works, glass factory, anthracite mine and a textile company.

Of particular interest is the material relating to the textile company, the first of its kind in this country, which was organized by a group of Philadelphians during the winter of 1774-75.

May Hosiery Shipments

NEW YORK (AP)—Total shipments of hosiery in May totaled 9,758,687 pairs compared with 11,376,479 pairs in the preceding months, according to the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers. May shipments are still 4 per cent over shipments in May, 1936, the association added.

U.S. Leads Mining Machinery Sales to South American Marts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — The South American market for mining machinery is rapidly expanding, due principally to the European armaments program. American manufacturers, who have long specialized in this line and market, are obtaining the majority of the orders, with Germany, up till recently, a fair second. Great Britain has not been particularly successful, though it is practically all her metal buying that has stimulated the demand for machinery.

An improvement, however, has been noted in the British share since the beginning of the present year, as Germany, for reasons world known, has been compelled to partially restrict her exports in heavy industrial lines.

Mining Booming

Generally speaking, the South American mining countries are limited to those on the Pacific coast. There is mining, of course, in Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina, but Chile, Peru and Bolivia, with justification, have always been recognized as the southern bloc of mining countries. The economies of Chile and Bolivia especially hinge on minerals. Their economists are maintaining a close watch on British participation in the European arms race, since it affects them materially.

One of Chile's main reasons in depreciating her currency six years ago was to encourage mining, which was then in a parlous state. The interest fostered and maintained in the industry in this way has proved of great benefit now that metals, especially copper, are booming at very profitable levels. Chilean prospectors are scratching every slope of the Cordillera and a new mining company is being floated on the Santiago stock exchange nearly every week.

The improvement is not limited to copper. Consolidation of the nitrate industry on the basis of a sales corporation has improved the finances of that industry to permit purchase of new machinery. Iron ore mining is booming again at Coquimbo. The State itself has taken a directive role in organizing production at smaller plants, especially for copper, sulphur and gold, resulting in more machinery purchases through the semi-official organization known as the Mining Credit Bank.

The national cement industry has participated in this prosperity, as evidenced by trebling of the value of the company's stock. Importation of cement has stopped, but there is no indication that the local manufacturers cannot meet the demand, which has been increased above normal by the national home building program.

U. S. Interests Lead

Large scale copper production is dominated by American interests whose purchases, however, are made on no narrow nationalistic basis. They have their own buying office in Great Britain with which country they also maintain close marketing connections, as the bulk of Chilean copper, especially today, is consigned to London. The commodity is at such a premium that the Government consistently refuses all offers, especially from European continental countries, to make it the basis of additional compensation trade.

Chile is the world's second producer of copper and the current monthly average of nearly 40,000 tons is the highest in the country's history. Producers, as a result of this boom, have not hesitated to improve and expand their plants on a liberal scale. Iron ore production has been doubled since the beginning of the year, to nearly 200,000 tons monthly. The American producers ship the ore direct to the United States.

Recent expansion has been effected at the El Tofo mines and port to handle the increased production, which is also due, indirectly, to the European arms race. Increased coal mining again has permitted improvements at the Chilean collieries, in the Concepcion district. British suppliers of coal-mining machinery have usually obtained these orders, but the cement industry has invariably looked to the United States for fulfilment of requirements.

Bolivia Mines Tin

Bolivia, essentially a one-product country, has been highly fortunate with its tin. A fair price for this metal during the whole of the Chaco war enabled it to finance that ghastly episode. The main difficulty today, despite official statements to the contrary, is to fill the quotas allotted by the London control syndicate. This is explained by a most unsatisfactory labor situation.

Many of the tin miners from the Andean heights were incapacitated by service in the low-lying Chaco war zone. Many, also, were military casualties. The result is a serious shortage of men in the main mining area. As it is, this metal, on the basis of present production and price, has enabled Bolivia to recuperate from the disastrous war and contemplate revaluation of its currency. This rise in the value of the Bolivian peso has stimulated greater purchases of mining machinery to cope with the foreign demand for metals. The whole tin production continues to be smelted in Great Britain, but American control has gradually extended at the Bolivian end of the industry.

There is the same story of mining prosperity further north, in Peru, where purchases of machinery are not handicapped by control of exchange. Peru's general economy is on a more solid basis than that of her neighbors in the south, because of the variety of her export trade. But the mining boom, to a certain extent, is rooted in the universal arms expansion American manufacturers of mining machinery hitherto have received the bulk of the orders for Peruvian mine equipment.

Excess Reserves Rise $10,000,000 During July 7 Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board reports member bank excess reserves increased $10,000,000 during the week ended July 7.

The increase in this supply of lendable money followed a $120,000,000 increase during the two preceding weeks and brought the total to $880,000,000.

The board said its holdings of Treasury bills increased $5,000,000 during the week ended July 7, but that this was offset by a decrease of $5,000,000 in Treasury notes.

Aggregate holdings of Government securities remained unchanged at $2,562,000 or $96,000,000 over the same week last year.

Money in circulation rose $76,000,000 to $6,524,000,000, or $282,000,000 over the same week last year.

Gold stocks, climbing $58,000,000, reached a new $12,376,000,000 peak. Stocks were $1,754,000,000 over the same week last year.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and in Treasury cash amounted to $1,145,000,000 on July 7, an increase of $58,000,000 for the week.

North American Rayon Net Up Sharply Over Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Rayon Corporation reported net income for the 12 weeks ended June 13 of $886,439 after taxes and charges, except federal surtax on undistributed profits, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.64 a share on combined class "A" and "B" common shares.

This compares with net income of $387,450 or 68 cents on combined common shares in the like 1936 period.

For the 24 weeks ended June 13, net income was $1,690,830 or $3.15 on combined common shares, against $712,461 or $1.24 in the like period a year earlier.

International Shoe Company

ST. LOUIS (AP) — International Shoe Company reported net income of $3,879,150 equal to $1.16 a common share for the first six months ending May 31, compared with $3,489,037 or $1.04 in the corresponding period of 1936.

Firm Rayon Market Is Expected to Run Into Autumn Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The rayon industry is looking forward to a firm demand well into the autumn although some curtailment in textile activity is expected during the summer months, according to the current issue of the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

"Because of a short supply situation," it is stated, "rayon was not able to go on the consumption spree which has been experienced by some of the other fibers over the last nine months. Perhaps by reason of this situation, we find that stocks of rayon yarn are very low and that stocks of rayon woven goods are of easily manageable size.

"The fall weaving demand for rayon will be predicated on a large range of new fabrics—last season's fabrics, of which the stocks fortunately are low, may be passé. For these reasons of manageable cloth inventories, short yarn supply, and the style nature of rayon goods, it is believed that the demand for rayon will continue to be very firm. And this is in spite of any unfavorable sympathetic reactions which might be expected in rayon demand as caused by the future reduced consumption of other fibers."

Claims Against Defunct Harriman Bank Approved

NEW YORK—Claims totaling $900,008, which with previous settlement payments will bring the total to $1,026,739, against 16 directors and the estate of one director of the now defunct Harriman National Bank & Trust Company, were approved by Judge Vincent L. Leibell in Federal District Court.

Frederick V. Goess, receiver, who filed the claims, told the court 79¾ per cent had already been paid under the receivership, and the settlement approved would result in payment of 10¼ per cent more. Further liquidation would effect another 10 per cent dividend, which would bring total payments to 100 per cent, he said.

Street Discusses Rumor Taylor To Quit U. S. Steel

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street, where the possibility of Myron C. Taylor's appointment to a diplomatic post has been long rumored, speculated upon a newspaper report that he expects to retire Jan. 1 as chairman of U. S. Steel Corporation. A company spokesman refused to confirm or deny the report.

In Florence, Italy, where he is vacationing, Mr. Taylor said he could not comment on the report.

The New York Herald Tribune said Mr. Taylor's retirement "is contingent on the completion of a financing and common stock dividend resumption program on which his heart is set.

"If this program is not carried through by the year end, he has indicated that he will continue as chairman until July 1, 1938, at the latest."

The newspaper said: "It is scarcely a secret in Wall Street that Mr. Taylor would be available for appointment as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's if the present incumbent, Robert W. Bingham, should resign."

"Those intimate with the affairs of United States Steel," the Herald Tribune said, "declare that Mr. Taylor's decision to retire was not forced on him by the bitter feeling which he stirred up in the steel industry in March of this year when he departed from the industry's traditional anti-union policy and arranged for the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, a United States Steel subsidiary, to sign an agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Iron Workers of North America, a member of John L. Lewis's C. I. O. family.

"Several of the independent steel producers are reputed to feel that Mr. Taylor let them down, not only because he made peace with Mr. Lewis, but also because, they charge, he failed to give them due warning of his intent to sign a union agreement," the paper added.

Carloadings Rise 4.2 P. C. in Week; 24.1 P. C. Above 36

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 806,168 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended July 3.

This was an increase of 32,435 cars, or 4.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 156,465, or 24.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 335,042, or 71.1 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk	Last wk.	Incr. Over Yr ago
Miscellaneous freight	523,232	9,223	66,643
Less than carlot merchandise	169,147	2,571	27,095
Coal	117,453	3,964	11,984
Grain and grain products	51,878	+0,495	9,922
Livestock	11,442	—999	
Forest products	41,723	1,970	10,813
Ore	78,790	4,453	33,453
Coke	10,503	758	2,509

+Decrease.

Financial Expert

Keystone

James Harvey Rogers
Professor of Political Economy at Yale University

Says Cut in Gold Price Most Potent Brake to Inflation

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., (AP)—The most potent brake, still unused, to control a further inflationary advance in prices is lowering the price of gold, James Harvey Rogers, Sterling professor of political economy at Yale University, said.

"Although so drastic a measure may never be needed, it is fortunate to have it in reserve," said Prof. Rogers, former financial adviser for the United States Treasury, in an address before the Cowles Commission for Research in Economics.

"Because of recent great increases in the monetary gold of the world—through the marking up of that on hand by approximately two thirds, and through subsequent increases in production — certain consequences are clear," Prof. Rogers declared.

"In the long run, either the general level of prices must rise considerably or the price of gold must be lowered."

In its initial impact, Professor Rogers said, the most serious threat of inflation comes from the continuance of our big Treasury deficits.

"It was from this source," he said, "that all the postwar inflations in Europe arose. And if we have one, it will arise from the same source."

Brokers' Loans Off $20 Million in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,207,000,000. The week ended June 7 and the total represented a decrease of $20,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $960,000,000.

Chile Takes Over Pawnbroking As A Social Function

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Pawnbroking in this country has been taken completely out of the hands of private enterprise. This kind of business is considered as a "social function" which must be discharged preferentially by the State.

When the Government first went into the pawnbroking line, 17 years ago, it competed with the private stores, but these were gradually driven out of business by cheap official credit to the lower classes, and now they have been eliminated altogether. The State runs pawnshops in a "beneficent spirit," with no view to profit.

Pawnbroking Socialized

Pawnbroking is socialized under what is called the Popular Credit Bank. It was looked upon suspiciously by the humble classes in the early days of its existence but has since won their confidence. During 1936 the bank and its branches registered 1,139,434 transactions at a total value of 50,000,000 pesos. Its prevision section, which has attracted the savings of a large section of lower-scale workers, showed total deposits that year of 28,000,000.

Some novel features have been introduced into this government pawnbroking business. There is the industrial pawn, for instance. This means that a seamstress can obtain a loan on her sewing-machine or a carpenter on his box of tools and simultaneously retain these productive implements to work off the debt. For ordinary loans, when the pledged article is handed in to the Bank, there is a uniform fixed period of six months, with a legal prorogation of an additional month. The pawners always receive "the greatest facilities compatible with the interests of the institution."

The pawnbroking bank was established in the early days of Chile's socialistic "new deal," and political opposition has petered out as the experiment prospered. Conservatives, liberals, radicals and socialists all appeared agreed about this. It has been found to work well for a large section of society—to be a comprehensive and efficacious economic mechanism for people of scant resources who frequently want temporary loans to surmount the unforeseen and pressing circumstances of life.

System Diversified

There is a unique variety in the credit operations of this state enterprise. It buys clothing, sewing threads and other workers' necessities from wholesale houses and then retails them to the poor at a maximum charge of 10 per cent over the cost price.

Workshops have been established to make up and finish off such articles. When large numbers of the Santiago seamstresses lost their sewing machines because they could not meet their installment contracts with foreign importers, the Popular Credit Bank intervened with a loan on its industrial pawn system. The machines were restored to the women, who were able thus to continue working and paying. Government and private employees are given loans to buy anything they may require at the periodical sales of unredeemed goods.

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS

Certified Public Accountants

TAX CONSULTANTS

551 Fifth Avenue
MUrray Hill 2-4341
NEW YORK

Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.

Ira B. Robbins C. P. A.

GRAFTON COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
(Now Granite State Electric Company)

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. TWENTY-FIVE YEAR GOLD BONDS

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Twenty-Five Year Gold Bonds, due August 1, 1942, issued under Indenture of Mortgage dated July 1, 1917, from Grafton County Electric Light & Power Company (the name of which is now Granite State Electric Company), to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has called for redemption on August 1, 1937, all of the outstanding above mentioned bonds at their principal amount plus a premium of three per centum thereon, together with interest accrued and unpaid to August 1, 1937, in accordance with the terms of said bonds and said Indenture of Mortgage as supplemented.

On or after August 1, 1937, said bonds should be presented for payment, with the coupons due February 1, 1938, and subsequently, with, in the case of registered bonds, duly executed instruments of transfer, at the principal office of Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Coupons due August 1, 1937, should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

Pursuant to the provisions of said bonds and the Indenture of Mortgage as supplemented, after the date fixed as aforesaid for redemption, interest on bonds called for redemption shall cease unless payment of the same or premium or interest shall be refused upon presentation thereof, and after said date the holders of said bonds shall cease to be entitled to any lien or security upon the trust estate.

GRANITE STATE ELECTRIC COMPANY
By HARRY HANSON, Treasurer.

Dated July 9, 1937.
Lebanon, New Hampshire.

Robert Douglas & Company

Certified Public Accountants

1 Federal Street, Boston
732 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence

RAYMOND D. WILLARD
NORMAN H. S. VINCENT — ETTA M. UROUHART

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832

Condensed Statement of Condition

June 30, 1937

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank		$16,510,243.93
Due from Banks		7,898,474.75
United States Government Securities		11,542,930.00
Bank Acceptances and Notes Eligible for Rediscount		12,290,624.84
State and Municipal Securities		6,991,406.49
Demand Loans		5,604,840.24
		$60,838,520.25
Other Loans and Securities due within Ninety Days		6,118,638.72
Other Loans		11,817,989.75
Other Securities		3,324,426.79
Customers' Acceptance Liability	$ 6,868,237.92	
Less Amount in Portfolio	1,868,647.72	
		4,999,590.20
Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures		300,000.00
Other Assets		144,742.16
TOTAL		$87,543,907.87

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$72,503,126.58	
Time	1,796,320.12	
		$74,299,446.70
Capital	$ 2,000,000.00	
Surplus	4,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	659,108.47	
		6,659,108.47
Reserves:		
Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc.	$ 256,713.76	
Contingencies	367,359.24	
Dividends Payable July 1, 1937, and Oct. 1, 1937	160,000.00	
		784,073.00
Acceptances Executed for Customers	$ 7,669,927.42	
Less Amount in Portfolio	1,868,647.72	
		5,801,279.70
TOTAL		$87,543,907.87

As required by law, U. S. Government, Trust Department and U. S. Court Deposits amounting to $3,368,490.05 are secured by pledged assets totaling $3,858,357.41.

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 850,000
Previous day 1,000,270
1937 vol. to date 225,106,602
1936 vol. to date 209,602,970

Farm Implement Issues Have Risen In Uneven Market

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Specialties, led by farm implements, gained in today's stock market. Many other issues were down.

Dealings lightened after a fairly active opening and transfers were at the rate of about 850,000 shares. Price changes on the whole were confined to fractions near the final hour.

Bonds and commodities, shifting about narrowly in most instances, furnished no especial inspiration for stocks.

Gains of fractions to more than 2 points were registered for Caterpillar Tractor, Deere, International Harvester, J. I. Case, Oliver Farm, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, American Smelting, American Can, General Electric, Allis Chalmers, Santa Fe, Owens-Illinois, Otis Elevator and Paramount.

Steels pointed downward at the start after their sharp belated rally yesterday. They righted themselves eventually and improvement was shown by Bethlehem, Crucible and Wheeling.

About unchanged to off a point or so were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Anaconda, Kennecott, North American, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, du Pont, Standard Oil of N. J., Socony Vacuum, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific.

Chesapeake Corp. gave up part of its more than six-point advance of Thursday, although Wall Street seemed fairly cheerful over terms of the proposed merger of this company with Alleghany Corp.

Reports profit margins of the principal agricultural machinery makers were mounting with bumper crops and farm revenues revived interest in issues which have been somewhat neglected lately. Inquiries for harvesting implements were said to be running even better than in the first six months when sales were about 30 per cent over the same period a year before.

The bond market drifted in quiet trading today with no definite trend established. Federal obligations were mixed and foreign dollar bonds faltered a little.

In the domestic corporate section, Alleghany 5s of 1950 jumped another 1½ following yesterday's announcement of the merger plan of Alleghany Corp. and Chesapeake Corp. The 5s of 1944 eased a minor fraction.

Secondary rails worked slightly higher. Missouri Pacific 5s crept forward a little. Other rail liens kept about even. Erie 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s improved a bit while Great Northern 4s and New York Central 5s slumped.

Communication issues displayed a better tone. American Telephone 3¼s and Western Union 5s gained minor fractions. International Telephone 5s lost a little ground.

Oils lacked support and leading industrial issues were practically neglected. Goodyear 5s and National Dairy 3¾s edged up. Studebaker 6s and U. S. Rubber 5s lacked resistance.

Foreign issues were easier. South American loans were lower.

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Stocks settled into an idle drift in late trading on the Curb Exchange today with a three-point jump in Aluminum Company of America a contrast to narrow changes in most issues.

Up fractionally were Sunray Oil, Fairchild Aviation, Creole Petroleum, Sunshine Mining and Glen Alden Coal. Small declines ruled in Cord, Hudson Bay Mining, Technicolor and Consolidated Copper.

Trading in London Market Restricted

LONDON—Trading in the stock market was restricted by week end considerations, operators not being willing to enter fresh commitments until the international situation is clarified further. The undertone, however, remanied very firm stimulated by Premier Chamberlain's speech.

British funds were idle and firmer, the War Loan 3½s being quoted at £100⅛. Foreign bonds were featureless apart from renewed buying of Greek issues as a result of reopening of negotiations with Greek Government by bondholders.

Oil securities were neglected and steady. Royal Dutch selling at £45⅞ and Mexican Eagle at 18s 6d. Rubber issues were neglected and firmer despite setback in price of that commodity to 9 5-16d. Among mining stocks Kaffirs and copper shares remained unchanged, but tin issues continued to receive support.

Industrial issues were very firm under the lead of electrical equipment, shipping, aircraft, motor, iron and steel shares. Domestic rails were again meeting with support with quotations higher where changed.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed steady. Home rails and trans-Atlantic shares moved higher. Silks, steels and tobacco issues were in good demand.

Paris: Industrial shares were generally weak at the close of the Bourse today. Suez Canal lost 320 francs.

Liverpool: The small American cotton acreage reports helped sentiment in the cotton futures market, but local buying encountered Bombay selling and the market closed 1 to 2 points net higher.

Pullman Company Cuts Deficit

NEW YORK (AP)—A May deficit of $10,881 after taxes, against a deficit of $130,719 in May 1936 was reported by Pullman Company. May gross was $4,659,696, against $4,163,358 a year ago. For the first five 1937 months the company had a deficit of $1,728,627 after taxes, against a deficit of $993,374 in the like 1936 period, and gross was $23,772,261, against $22,

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
86	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	47½	47½	47½	+1
86½	63¼	Acme Stl (4)	3	78½	78½	78½	+3½
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	10	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	24	23¾	23¾	Jul 7
36	28	Addressog (.60g)	2	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
4½	2	Advance Rumo	2	2½	2½	2½	
80½	44½	Air Reduc (1a)	11	73	72¾	73	+1
3½	2½	Air-Way El Ap	3	3¼	2¾	2¾	
14¾	11	Alaska Jun (.80a)	4	13⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Alleghany	143	4	3⅝	3⅝	
58½	38	Alleg pf xw	9	44	41	41	—1
89⅝	34½	Alleg pf $30 ww	26	44½	41½	41½	—2⅝
89	34	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	42	41½	41½	—2
52⅛	39	Alleg pr pf	4	43	41½	41½	+ ⅛
45⅝	30½	Alleg Steel (.60g)	6	36½	36	36¼	— ⅛
27⅞	17⅞	Allen Indust (1)	2	17¼	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
258½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	238½	237½	238¼	+1
33⅛	20	Allied Mills (2g)	8	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.50a)	14	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
85	74	Allied St pf (5)	2	76½	76½	76½	—1¼
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	38	68	66¼	66¾	+ ⅛
39¾	33	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
8½	4¼	Amal Lea	6	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
52⅜	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	37	37	37	Jun 29
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	3	92	91	91½	+1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	5	96¾	95	95	+1
41⅜	30½	Am Bk Note (½g)	2	33½	33½	33¾	
90¾	87¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	8	83	83¾	83¾	—1¼
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	7	103¾	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
174	163½	Am Can pf (7)	2	165¼	165¼	165¼	Jul 8
71	46	Am Car & F (1¾g)	4	53¼	53	53	Jul 8
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	93¼	93½	93½	Jul 8
39¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	5	31⅜	31	31	— ⅛
148	115	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	141	141	141	Jul 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	
23¾	13¾	Am Colortype	30	16⅝	15½	16⅛	+ ⅝
30¾	20½	Am Coml Alco	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
33⅜	25	Am Crys Sug (2½g)	6	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
13½	5¾	Am Encaus Til	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
17	10½	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 29
13¾	6¼	Am & For Pow	9	8¾	8½	8¾	
58½	37	Am & FP 6% pf	2	43¾	41⅜	42¾	Jul 7
68⅞	45	Am & FP 5½ pf	9	54¾	54	54	— ⅛
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	12	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	16⅛	16¾	16¾	Jul 7
11¾	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
55¾	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	2	40¼	40¼	40¾	Jul 7
52⅜	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	1	43½	43½	43½	+1½
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	5	22	22	22	
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	5	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	Jul 8
58⅞	37	Am Loco	9	42½	42	42	
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	6	108	106¾	108	+3
29¾	18⅜	Am McFdy (¾g)	3	20¾	20¾	20½	
12⅜	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
51⅜	43¼	Am Metal (1¼g)	6	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅜
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Jul 6
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	55	10¼	9⅞	10	
87½	49¼	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	9	60½	59¾	59¾	—1¼
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	5	53	52⅝	53⅜	— ⅜
29½	18⅜	Am Rad & St S (.60)	31	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.10g)	80	37¾	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅜
36	26¾	Am Saf Ras (2)	3	28	28	28	— ⅛
29	22¼	Am Seating (¾g)	9	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
105¾	79⅝	Am Sm & R (2¼g)*	38	92¼	91¼	92¼	+1½
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	+ ⅝
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	55½	55	55	
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	6	56¾	56¼	56⅝	— ⅛
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	4	18½	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
56⅛	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	
143¾	124½	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	128	128	128	+2
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	4	22	21¾	22	
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	160	168½	160	+1
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	2	77½	77	77	—1½
99½	74½	Am Tob B (5)	12	79¾	78½	79	
150½	126¼	Am Tob pf (6)	4	140	139	139	— ⅛
20½	11¾	Am Type Fdrs	6	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	25	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
107	88	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Jun 25
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	14	9½	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	5	63	63½	63	+1
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	10	13½	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	182	Apr
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	12	51	50¾	50¾	Jun 29
69½	47¾	Anaconda (3g)	82	56¾	55¾	56⅛	— ⅜
97	79	Anac W&C (1½g)	1	79	79	79	Jul 8
24½	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
37½	18	Andes Cop	1	24	24	24	+3
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 8
46	39¾	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	4	42	42	42	
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	2	108¾	108½	108½	
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	62	12	11¾	11⅞	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	90	90	90	+1
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	+1
70½	57½	Armstrong Ck (1g)	17	57¾	55⅝	56¼	—1⅝
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
17⅝	8¾	Artloom	1	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Asso Dry Gds	9	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
101	87	Assd DO 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
125	112	Assd DO 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49¾	Assoc Inv (3)	2	51¼	51	51	Jun 25
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	18	83¾	82	82	— ⅛
104	9	Atchison pf (5)	6	98	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
55½	44¼	Atl Coast Line	11	52¾	51	51	—1
29	17½	Atl G & W In	6	20	19½	20	+1
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	23	28¾	26¾	28¼	+1½
27	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	6	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jul 6
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	8	17⅜	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	50½	50½	50½	Jul 8
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	71	70¼	71	+ ⅝
18¾	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¾g)	2	12	11⅞	12	Jul 6
36⅜	13½	Auburn Auto	4	17	16⅜	16¾	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	Aust Nich	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 8
9¼	5¼	Aviation Corp	9	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	13	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
9½	4⅝	Baldwin Loco asd	23	5¾	5¾	5⅞	
120	70	Bald Loco pf	1	87	8	8	Jul 6
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	87½	85	87½	Jul 7
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	23	29¾	28⅝	29⅜	— ⅛
6¾	3⅛	Balt & O pf	5	33½	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
45	38⅛	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jul 7
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	4	32¾	31⅜	31⅝	
32	22	Barker Bros	5	25	25	25	— ⅛
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	12	27½	26¾	27	
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (¾g)	3	15¼	15	15½	Jul 8
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf xw (5)	1	101	101	101	Jun 28
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	110½	110½	110½	Jun 28
15⅝	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	10	12¾	12¼	12⅜	Jul 7
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86½	86½	86½	Ma'y 10
30½	18¼	Bendix Aviat (½g)	11	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (1.32½e)	10	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ⅜
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	Jul 8
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	58	92½	90½	90½	— ⅜
20	17	Beth Stl 5½pf (1)	6	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
129½	108	Beth Stl 7%pf (7)	1	117½	117½	117½	+1½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	53½	53½	53½	Jul 7
38	24	Black & Dckr (¾g)	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	
29⅛	22	Blaw-Knox (.40g)	22	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅜
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	27	32¼	31½	31½	— ½
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (3)	3	42¼	42	42¼	+1
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	38	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	20	45⅝	44¼	44½	—1
15⅜	8¼	Boston & Me	4	11	11	11	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Botany C M A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	15	Bdrgpt Brass (.40g)	16	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
59½	39½	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	10	43	42	42	—1¼
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	3	43	43	43	Jul 6
47	39⅜	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	40	40	40	
8	2⅜	Bklyn & Qu T	8	4	4	4	
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	Jul 8
33	18⅛	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	15	22½	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅜
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	10	68⅜	68	68⅝	+ ⅛
52⅜	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	4	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	44½	44½	44½	Jul 7
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	2	18¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
14⅜	7½	Budd Mfg	23	9⅜	1⅜	9½	
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	68	(8	98	Jul 8
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
45½	30¾	Buliard Co (½g)	6	35	34½	34½	+ ⅛
65¾	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	25	57½	56⅝	56⅝	—1
25⅝	22½	Burr Ad Mch (.80)	25	26½	25	25	+ ⅛
11¾	4⅝	Bush Term	7	8½	8	8	
39	15	Bush T 7%deb	1	20	20	20	Jul 8
18½	12¾	Butler Bros (.80)	3	15½	15	15	— ⅛
36¼	28½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	10	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Butler Cop & Z	2	6¼	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
33¾	17½	Byers Co	10	22¾	21	22	— ¼
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jack (½g)	6	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
		—C—					
48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
50⅜	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jul 1
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	12	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
20½	12	Calum & Hec (¾g)	25	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	10	28⅞	28½	28½	+ ⅛
38¼	24½	Can D G Ale	12	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
17½	12½	Canad Pac	130	12½	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	48	48	48	+3
18⅝	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 7
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	9	33¾	33½	33⅝	Jul 8
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	10	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	2	168	167	168	+2
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	14	96½	96	96½	+3½
106	104¼	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	2	103½	103½	103½	—1¾
41¾	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	7	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jul 7
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
9¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
13⅜	6½	Cent Pdy	55	8¾	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	2	39½	39	39¼	+1⅛
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 8
14½	8½	Centy Rib M (.30g)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jul 8
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pas (6)	5	70¾	70	70¾	— ⅝
23⅝	11½	Certain-teed	10	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
43¼	28½	Champ P & F (2)	2	30	30	30	+ ⅝
18	14½	Checker Cab	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jul 6
68⅝	50½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	23	56¾	54¼	54⅝	—1⅛
100	91	Ches & O of (4)	1	95	95	95	+1
90¼	67	Ches Corp (3)	23	80¾	77½	77½	—3
4⅜	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 8
13½	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅜
6⅜	3	Chi & NW	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
19½	9¼	Chi & NW pf	2	13½	12	13½	+ ⅛
4	2	Chi Gt West	4	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
18¼	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	2	13½	12	13½	— ⅛
32	24¼	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Jul 8
3⅝	1¾	Chi M StP & P	1	2	2	2	
7¾	3¼	Chi M StP & P pf	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	4	25½	23½	24½	+ ⅛
41	26	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	40	40	40	+ ⅛
2⅜	2	Chi Rk Is & P	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅞	Chi RI & P 5% pf	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
10½	4¼	Chi RI & P 7%pf	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 8
27½	14	Chi Tell Cab (2)	6	16½	16	16	
23½	18¾	Chick Cut Oil	5	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
18⅝	9¼	Childs Co	2	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
138½	96	Chrysler (3½g)	65	105⅝	103½	103¾	—1½
31⅝	17½	City Ice & P (2)	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	4	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
40½	25¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	2	30	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
44⅜	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	4	40	39	39	—1½
28½	23¾	Cluett Pea new (1)	22	28	27¼	28	+ ⅝
170½	122¼	Coca-Cola (3)	2	158½	156¾	156¾	— ¾
89	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Jul 8
35¾	17⅝	Colgate-Palm (¾)	43	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅜
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	103½	103½	103½	
48¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	2	54	53¾	54	+ ⅛
31½	21	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	2	32	32	32	+ ⅝
20½	10	Colum Gas (.20g)	40	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
108	80	Colum Gas pf A (6)	2	86	85	86	
30½	28½	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	2	31	30⅞	31	
46½	38½	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	43	43	43	Jul 6
135¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	2	121	120½	121	+ ⅝
89¾	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	7	63½	62	63½	— ⅝
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jul 7
80½	63¼	Coml Invest Tr (4)	13	65¼	64¾	64¾	— ⅛
120	103	Coml I T cv pf (4½)	1	107	107	107	Jun 26
21¾	13	Coml Solv (.80)	14	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	99	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
75⅝	46	Comwith & Sou pf (3)	3	63	63	63	
19½	13¾	Conde Nast	1	13½	13½	13½	
45½	34	Congoleum-Na (2)	8	37½	36¾	37	— ⅛
19¼	12¾	Congress Cig	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
33⅝	18⅝	Cons Air Corp	6	25½	25	25	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Cons Cigar	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
13½	8½	Cons Coal	2	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
49⅞	31½	Cons Edis (1g)	213	36½	36	36¼	
108	99½	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	103¾	103¾	103¾	
8¾	3½	Cons Film	4	3½	3½	3½	
18¾	10	Cons Film pf	8	14	13¼	14	+1
13½	9¼	Cons Laundries	6	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
17⅞	14½	Cons Oil (.80a)	80	18⅜	18⅜	18	
108⅞	104¼	Cons Oil 5$ pf (5)	4	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 24
10¾	4½	Cons RR Cuba pf	8	6¾	6¾	6½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Cons Text	15	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	20¾	Container Cp (1.20)	21	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
37⅞	18⅛	Cont Bak A	26	37⅜	36⅜	36⅝	—1⅛
35	3⅜	Cont Bak B	25	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	— ⅛
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	93¼	93½	93½	+1½
60⅜	50	Cont Can (3)	7	56⅞	56½	56½	— ⅜
25⅝	18⅛	Cont Diam F (1g)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jul 7
43¾	38⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ¼
3⅛	2	Cont Mot	7	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
48¼	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	37	48¼	47⅞	48	
38⅝	28	Cont Stl (¾g)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
71¼	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	8	63¾	63	63	— ⅛
111½	83	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	108	108	108	Jul 7
10¼	4	Coty	28	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅝
51½	40	Crane Co	12	48¾	48½	48½	
131	113⅛	Crane Co pf (7)	6	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	
107	100⅛	Crane Co pf n (5)	12	107½	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
37	28⅝	Cream of W (1½g)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅝
38⅝	18½	Crosley Rad (1¼a)	7	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
100	88	Crown Cork (3)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	
56⅛	41¾	Crown Ck pf xw(2½)	1	44	44	44	+2¾
47¾	39	Crown Ck pf xw(2½)	1	39	39	39	Jul 7
28¼	16¾	Crown Zeller	16	19½	19	19	— ⅜
100⅛	97½	Crown Zeller pf (5)

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2d 4¼s '47-52	118.28	118.27	118.27
2 3¼s'43-45	106.16	106.14	106.14
1 4s '44-54	111.15	111.13	111.13
3 3⅜s '46-43 June	109.18	109.18	109.18
3 3¼s '41	106.16	106.16	106.16
6 3¼s '44-46	106.14	106.12	106.11
46 3s '51-55	103	102.29	102.29
17 2⅞s '55-60	100.24	100.21	100.21
41 2¾s '45-47	102.22	102.20	102.20
2 2¾s '45-47 reg	102.18	102.18	102.18
15 2¾s '51-54	99.29	99.27	99.27
30 2½s '49-53	99.25	99.23	99.23
	97.31	97.31	97.30

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49	102.17	102.17	102.17

Home Owners' Loan

2 3s A '52	102.7	102.7	102.7
26 2⅞s '49	100.17	100.17	100.17
40 2¼s '42-44	100.5	100.5	100.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4½s'46	101	101	101
38 Adams Exp 4s'47	100	100½	100⅝
8 Ala Gt Sou 5s'43	112½	112½	112½
12 Alleghany 5s'44	98¼	97	97½
12 Alleghany 5s'49	92½	92¼	92¼
4 Alleghany 5s'50 st	92	92	92
402 Alleghany 5s'50	72½	69¾	69¾
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	80	80	80
1 Am Ice 5s'53	97	97	97
18 AmIGChem 5½s'49	106½	106½	106½
8 Am T&T 5½s'43	112¾	112½	112½
19 Am T&T 3¼s'56	99¼	99¼	104½
1 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	104½	99¾	99¾
20 Am T&T 3¼s'61	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
2 Anaconda Cop4½s '50	108¾	106⅜	106⅜
2 Arm Del 4s '57	35	35	35
6 Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	98¼	98¼	103½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	103½	103⅜	110½
2 Armstrong C 4s '50	103½	103½	107½
21 AT&SF 4s '95	107½	107½	107½
1 AT&SF 4 1905-55	113	113	113
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	102½	102¼	102¼
8 A C Line 1st4s'52	95	94¾	95
8 ACL cll 4s '52	92¼	92¼	92½
5 A C Line 4½s'64	46	45½	45½
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s'48	75¾	75¾	94¾
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 B&O rfg 4s '95	112¼	111¾	112¼
7 B&O 1st 5s '48	83¾	83½	83½
14 B&O rfg 5s '95	83	83¼	83¼
2 B&O 5s '96 F	83	83	83
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	72¾	72½	72½
32 B&O cv 4½s '60	105¼	105	105
10 B&O 4s '48	103¼	103½	103½
2 B&O54PLE&WV '41	103½	103¼	103½
2 B&O 5s S W '50	119¾	119¼	119¾
18 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	103	103	103
5 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	96¾	96½	96⅞
8 Beth Stl 3¼s'60	80	80	77¾
4 Boston&Me 5s '67	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Bost&Me 4¾s& JJ'61	82½	82½	82½
3 Boston&Me 5s '55	23	23	23
1 Bos&NY 5½s Stpd '34	22¾	22¾	22¾
3 BostonMills 6½s '34	101½	101½	101½
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	89½	88¾	89
20 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	100	100	100
10 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	112½	112	94½
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	94½	94	94½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	104¾	104¼	104¼
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	84¼	84	84
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	24	23¾	24
5 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	112¼	112¼	112¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	117¾	117¾	117¾
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	103	102¾	103
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	95¼	95	95
5 Can Pac 4s perp	17½	17½	17½
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	101½	101½	101½
6 Cen Ill E&G5s 51	104½	104	104½
6 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	70	70	70
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	98	97¾	98
16 Cen Pac 5s '60	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	52¾	52½	52½
3 Cen RR Nwk 5s '87	124	124	124
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	83	83	83
2 Certain-teed 5½s'48	106½	106¼	106¼
2 Champn P & P 4½s'50	97¾	97¾	97¼
5 C & O 3½s '96 D	120½	120½	120½
8 C & O 4½s '92	98	97¾	97¾
14 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	111¾	111¾	111½
3 C & O rfg 5s '71 A	111¾	111¾	111½
5 C B & Q gen 4s '58	36	35	35¼
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	41¼	41½	42
3 Chi Gt West 4s '59	15½	15	15½
11 Chi I & L 4s '47	27	27	27
1 Chi I & L 4s '47	54¾	54¾	50
3 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	50	50	50
11 CM & SP gen 4s '89	26¾	26	26½
41 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8½	8	16¼
17 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	16¼	16	23¾
26 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	24	23¾	23¾
24 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	24	23¾	23¾
15 Chi & NW 4½s2037C	35½	35	35½
5 Chi & NW 3½s'87	18½	18½	18½
5 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	17	17	17
10 CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	17	17	17
12 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	34	33¾	34
26 C R I & P 4s	33	33	33
5 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	16½	16	16
8 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	88½	88½	88½
2 CT Tte & SE rfg 5s '60	107	107	107
10 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106¼	106	106¼
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
4 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	101	101	101
55 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	101	101	101
4 CCC&StL 4½s '77	82¾	82½	82¾
5 Clev Un Term 5s '73	106	106	106
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	103¾	103½	103¾
4 ClevUnTerm5½s '77C	108	108	108
15 Col P & T 5s '43	83	83½	83
30 Col S & I 5s '70	99¾	99½	99¾
8 Columbia G 5s '52 May	99¾	99¼	99¼
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	106	106¾	106
11 Columbia G 5s '52	106	106	106
14 Col Ry Pw & Lt 4s '65	97½	97	97
6 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	106½	106½	106½
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104½	104½	104½
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Con Gas ... Y 4½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Con Oil 3½s '51	102¾	102½	102¾
30 Consum Pow 3½s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	103	103	103
7 Consum Pow 3½s '65	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Crane Co 3½s '51	80¼	49½	80¼
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	90	89½	90
2 §Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	28½	28½	28½
13 D & R G 4s '36	16	16	16
3 D & R G West 5s '55	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 D & R G W 5s '55 Asad	21	21	21
1 D & R G West 5s '78	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Det Ed 4s '65	104½	104½	104½
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	105¾	105¼	105¼
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	110	110
2 El Auto Lite 4s '52	75¾	75½	75½
16 Erie rfg 5s '67	75¾	75½	75½
20 Erie rfg 5s '75	99¼	99½	99½
40 Erie 1st 4s '96	81½	81½	81½
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	96½	96½	96½
1 Fed Lt&T 6s '54 B	12½	12	12
7 Fla E Cst 5s '74	102¾	102¼	102¾
3 Gen Mot Accep 4s '46	102	101½	102
14 Gen MotAccep3¼s'51	101	101	101
6 Goodrich 4½s '56	104½	104	104½
6 Goodrich 4s '65	105½	105	105½
13 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	100	100	100
1 Gotch Silk Ho 5s '46	117¼	117½	117½
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	105½	105½	105½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	104¾	104½	104¾
16 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	113½	113½	113½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	129¾	128¾	128
43 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109¾	109½	109¾
3 G Bay & W deb B	95¼	95	95¼
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	101	101	101
1 Gulf St Utl 4s '66	104	104	104
16 GulfStUtl 4½s'66	116	116	116
2 Hocking Val 4½s '99 reg	90	89¾	104½
4 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	102¼	102	102¼
3 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	44¼	44	44
10 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	65½	65	65
9 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	24½	24	24½
8 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	106½	106½	106½
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	69¼	69¼	69¾
8 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	80	80	80
3 ICG&CM&NO 5s '63A	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	85	85	85
7 Interb R Tr 7s '52	23½	23½	23½
2 Interb R Tr 6s '52	63½	63½	63½
10 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	99½	99½	99½
8 Interlake Iron 4s '47	100	100	100
1 Int Agric 4½s '42 st	11½	11½	11½
3 Int Cit Nor aj 6s '52	32½	32½	32½
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	77	77	77
5 Int Hydro El 6s '44	72	72	72
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	97½	97½	97½
5 Int Paper 5s '47	101	101	101
1 Int Paper 5s '47	92½	91½	92
45 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	71½	70¾	71½
35 Int T&T 4½s '52	76¾	76	76¾
66 Int T&T 5s '55	104½	104¼	104¼
3 Jones&LghSt4½s'61	68½	68½	68½
10 K C South 5s '50	108	108	108
3 K C Term 4s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Kans G&E 4½s '80	115	115	115
4 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	100	99¾	100
3 Kresge Fnd 3½s '47	50¾	50½	50½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	60	60	60
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60	60	60
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	94	94	94
15 Lac Gas 5s '39	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 L S & M S 3½s '97	34¾	34¾	34¾
35 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	95	94¼	95
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	96	95	95
3 Leh Val Coal 6s '33	57½	57½	57½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	67	66¾	67
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	61¾	61¾	58
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	54	54	54
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	99¾	99½	99½
5 Loews 3½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	103	103	103
1 Long Isl unif 4s '49	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Louis&Nash 3¾s '80	106½	106	106
1 Louis&Ark 5s '69	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	38	34	35
15 Manhat Ry 4s '90	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Manhat Ry 2d inc	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 McCrory Strs 5s '51	103½	103½	103½
2 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104	104	104
1 Mead Corp 6s '43 A	101	100½	101
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	100½	100½	101
5 MilERy&L 5s '81B	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 MilERy&L 5s '71	41½	41½	41½
1 M & St L rfg 5s '62	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 MSPP&SSMar 5½s'49	103½	103½	103½
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	104	104	104
1 M & St L 4s '47	101	100½	101
3 MStPP&SSMar 5½s'49	103½	103½	103½
5 M-K-Tex 4½s '78	37¾	37¾	37¾
3 Mo Pac 5½s '49	37¾	37¾	37¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	37¾	37¾	37¾
15 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	37¾	37¾	37¾
28 Mo Pac 4s '75	18	18	18
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	38	37½	37½
28 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	30½	30½	30½
10 Mob & O 4½s '77	41	40½	41
8 Mob&O Montg 5s '47			

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Mob & Ohio 5s '38	22	22	22
1 MonWPa Pub Svc4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	88	88	88
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	103	103	103
2 Namm & Son 6s '43	92½	92½	92½
2 NashChaStL 4s '78	103½	103½	103½
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	3½	3½	3½
8 NJ RRMex 4s '31asd	105½	105½	105½
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	104½	103¾	104½
6 NJ Pow & Lt 4½s '60	98½	98	98½
4 N O Pub Sr 5s '55B	97½	97½	97½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'50	81½	81½	81½
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	104½	104½	104½
12 NY&Q'ns L&P 3½s '85	99	98¾	98¾
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	89¾	89¼	89¾
2 NYC 3½s 2013 A	97	97½	97½
17 NYC cn 4s '98	106½	106½	102½
5 NYC 3½s '52	103½	103½	103½
2 NYC 3½s '48	89¾	89¼	89¾
5 NYC&HR 4½s'2013	98	98	98
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	99	98½	99
3 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	87	86½	86½
1 NY Ch&StL 4½'78	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	101½	101¼	101½
3 NY Edis 3½s '65	99¾	98½	99¾
4 NY Greenwd L 5s '48	97½	97½	97½
5 NY Lack&W4s '73A	42½	42	42
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	64	64	64
3 NYNH&H 4s '47	35¾	35¾	35¾
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	20	19¾	20
3 NYNH&H 4s '57	21½	21½	21½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	14½	14½	14½
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 NY Steam 5s '56	20½	20½	20½
4 NY StdsW gen 5s '37	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 NY S & W rfg 5s '37	101½	101½	101½
10 Niagara Falls P3¼s'66	116¾	116¾	116¾
2 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	103½	103½	103½
25 Nor Am Co 5s '61	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	100½	100½	100½
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	95¾	95¾	95¾
25 Nor Pac 4s 2047 C	104¾	104¼	104¼
8 Nor Pac 4s 2047	74½	74½	74½
22 Nor Pac 3s 2047	23½	23½	23½
3 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Ohio Ed 4s '65	99	99	99
8 Ohio Ed 5½s '72	107¼	107	107¼
8Or-Wash RR & N 4s '61	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Otis Stl 4½s '62	99½	99½	99½
4 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	103	102¾	103
4 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	103¾	103¾	103¼
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	101	101	101
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Pac T&T 3¼s'66B	100¾	100	99¾
5 Para Pict 6s '55	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Para Pict 3¼s'47	100	99½	100
2 Penn Dix 4½s '61 A	103½	103½	103½
1 Penn P & L 4½s '81	103	103	103
7 Penn Co 4s '63	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Penn RR gen 5s '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Penn RR gen 4½s'65	107¾	107¾	107¾
28 Penn RR 4½s '94 D	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Penn RR 4½s '94 E	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Penn RR 3½s '52	107	106¾	107
11 Penn RR 3½s '53	107	106¾	107
8 Peoria & E 4s '60	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	93	93	93
3 Pere Marq 4s '56	114¾	113¾	114¼
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
18 Phila Co 5s '67	72	72	72
12 Phil Elec 3½s '67	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	23¾	23¾	23¾
7 Pb Read C&I 5s '73	23¾	23¾	23¾
30 Philippine Ry 4s '37	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Pillsbury Fl 5s 4s '43	100½	100½	100½
2 Pitc & O & L 4½s'40A	85	84¾	85
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s '66C	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 Pitts Coal 5s '49	74¾	74¾	74¾
21 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	32	32	32½
2 Portsm Spin 5s '53	109	109	109
47 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	120	120	120
1 Radio Keith 6s'41	97	97	97
4 Readg 4½s'97 A	120	120	120
5 Republic Stl 5½s'54	97	97	97
9 Republic Stl 4½s'61	97¾	97¾	97¾
6 Republic Stl 4½s'56	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Republic Stl 4½s'61	97¾	97¾	97¾
6 R I Ark&La 4½s'34	24½	24½	24½
1 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Rutland Can 4s'49	32	32	32
8 StLIM&S 4s R&O '33	109	109	109
1 StL&SF 5s B '50	24	24	24
18 StLSF 4½s'78 ctf st	34½	34½	34½
6 St L S F 4s'50 A	44½	44½	44½
1 St L S F 4s'50 A ct	44½	44½	44½
1 St L SW 5s'32	46	46	46
4 StPaK&C Sh L 4½s'41	101½	101½	101½
10 SanAntPub&Sr 4s'52	117½	117½	117½
3 Seab A L 4s'45 ct	16½	16½	16½
2 Seab A L 4s'50 st	77	77	77
5 Seab A L rfd 4s'50	102½	102½	102½
10 Sea-AllFla 6s'35 A ct	102½	102½	102½
10 Shell Un 2¼s'51	102½	102½	102½
14 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	110½	110½	110½
14 Sou Pac 4½s '68	100½	100½	100½
1 So Pac 4½s '68	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 So Pac cn 4s '49	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 So Pac 3½s '46	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 So Pac SPTer 4s '54	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 South Ry 5s '56	97¾	97¾	97¾
7 South Ry gen 4s '56	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 South Ry cmls '94	97¾	97¾	97¾
18 South Ry gen 4s '56	97¾	97¾	97¾
11 Sou Ry 4s '58 M&O	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 So Ry 3s St L '51	97¾	97¾	97¾

General Electric Orders Up 59 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Schenectady

General Electric Company reports that orders received during the first six months of this year amounted to $217,265,619, an increase of 59 per cent over the $136,968,597 received during the same period last year, President Gerard Swope announced. The record first half-year was in 1929 when orders received amounted to $220,716,456.

Orders received during the second quarter of 1937 amounted to $111,518,589, compared with $77,398,718 during the corresponding quarter of 1936, an increase of 44 per cent. The second quarter this year was the largest since the third quarter of 1929.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	106¼	106¼	106¼
17 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	98	112¾	113
6 Studebaker 6s '45 cv	113	106¾	106¾
1 Swift & Co 3¾s '46	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	104	104	104
15 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103	102¾	103
11 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	103¼	102	102½
15 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	17½	17¼	17¾
3 Third Ave 4½s '60	48	48	48
2 Third Ave 4s '60	110¾	110	110
5 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	113¾	113¼	113½
8 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	97	97	97
11 Un Pac 3½s '71	97	97	97
97 Un Pac 4s '47	98¼	97¾	98¼
9 United Drug 5s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 U S Rub 5s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	102¼	102	102¼
1 Utah P & L 5s '44	103½	103	103½
9 Util P & L 5½s '47	84	84	84
1 Vanadium 5s '41	103½	103	103½
1 Ver C Pac 4½s aad '34	3½	3½	3½
9 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	24	24	24
4 Va El & Pow 4s '56	107¾	107¾	107¾
57 Virginian Ry 4½s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Wabash rfg 5½s '76	34	33½	34
4 Wabash 5s '39	32¾	32¼	32¾
6 Wabash 5s '39 D	31½	31	31½
1 Wabash 4½s '76 B	31½	31½	31½
1 Wabash 4½s '78 C	105¾	105¾	105¾
100 Walker H 4½s '45	94	94	94
1 Warner Bros 5s '39	90	90	90
1 Warren Bros 4s '47	108	108	108
3 Wash Pen P23½s'36	107½	107½	107½
2 West Md 5½s '77 A	107½	107½	107½
19 West Md 4s '52	101½	101¼	101¼
2 West Un 5s '50	94¾	94¾	94¾
20 Western Un 5s '51	91¾	91¾	91¾
34 Western Un 5s '60	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 West Shore 4s 2361	91	91	91
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	100½	100½	100½
28 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	88½	88½	88½
1 Wilkesb & E 5½s '42	18½	18½	18½
1 Winston Sale 4s '60	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
13 Youngst S&T 4s '61	101¼	101¼	101¼

Foreign Bonds

2 Abitibi P&P 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Agr Bank Col 6s '48	23½	23½	23½
11 Antioquia 7s '45A	12½	12	12½
77 Argentine 4s '72	101	101	101
7 Argentine 4½s '71	100 10-32	100	8-32
5 Argentine 6s '57A	101⅜	101⅜	101⅝
2 Arg de 1868 May	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Arg de 1886 Feb	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Arg Fr 1901 May	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Australia 4½s 56	110	110	110
1 Australia 5s 58	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Belgium 7s 55	117½	117½	117½
1 Belgium 6½s 49	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Brazil 6½s 57	41¾	41¾	41¾
11 Brazil 6½s 26-57	41¾	41¾	41¾
33 Brazil 6½s 27-57	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	78	78	78
3 Breda Erues 7s 54	102½	102½	102½
1 Brisbane 6s '55	102½	102½	102½
1 Buenos Ai 4½s&Aug '77	102½	102½	102½
1 BuenAi4½s&Aug '78	102½	102½	102½
1 Buen A 4½s&Aug '78	102½	102½	102½
1 Buenos Aires 6s '57	102½	102½	102½
1 Canada 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
1 Canada 4s '60	103½	103½	103½
1 Canada 3½s '61	103½	103½	103½
1 Canada 2¾s '67	103½	103½	103½
1 Canada 2½s '45	103½	103½	103½
1 Canada 2¼s '44	103½	103½	103½
15 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '61	17½	17½	17½
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	17½	17½	17½
1 Chile 6s '61	17½	17½	17½
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	17½	17½	17½
2 Chile 6s '62	17½	17½	17½
4 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	17½	17½	17½
9 Copenhag 4½s '53	103½	103½	103½
1 Cordoba Pr 7s '49	80	80	80
3 Cordoba City 7s '57	103½	102½	103½
4 Cuba 5½s '45	104½	104½	104½
1 Cuba 4½s '53	101½	101½	101½
7 Denmark 4s '62	101½	101½	101½
1 Denmark 4½s '55	105½	105½	105½
3 Denmark 4½s '62	105½	105½	105½
1 French 7½s'41 unst	98	98	98
1 GerCAgBkNo '60 Oct	3	3	3
3 GerCagLoane½s'38	3	3	3
2 GerGovInl 5½s'65	3	3	3
1 Ger Govt 5½s'65unst	3	3	3
6 Ger Govt 7s '49	3	3	3
1 Greek 4s '68	3	3	3
1 Haiti 6s '52	3	3	3
1 Italy 7s 1951	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Japan 6½s'54

Wheeler Fires Court Blast

(Continued from Page 1)

definite 75-year retirement age for justices, or through some similar method restrict judicial terms.

Earlier this week, it had been reported that the President had prepared such an amendment, and was going to introduce it as dynamite to force his bill through. The amendment, according to this account, was in a sense to take the curse off the present bill by giving opportunity for a popular referendum on the subject.

But the one-a-year appointments authorized by the bill were to be made, whether the amendment failed or carried. The President's denial goes far to eliminate this stroke of strategy, which might have been quite important at some later stage in the struggle.

Senator Wheeler has been on his feet almost constantly through earlier New Deal speeches by Senator Robinson, the majority leader; Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky, and yesterday by Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, all supporting the revised court plan. The atmosphere of the Senate may best be described as one of nervous excitement, in which the air is so full of interruptions and constant heckling that no speaker has been able to make much of an impression.

At one point in the Minton speech, preceding Senator Wheeler, he made a direct attack on Messrs. Justices Van Devanter and McReynolds.

"What do Senators think Mr. Justice Van Devanter was doing on the Supreme Court the last three years when he wrote only about two opinions a year?" Senator Minton demanded. "He was not working. He was sitting there packing the court so that President Roosevelt could not appoint his successor."

Also Hits McReynolds

He repeated the charge against Mr. Justice McReynolds, asserting he had averaged only five opinions a year, and "is sitting there packing the court so that President Roosevelt cannot appoint his successor."

Senator Minton declared "that if anybody has set up a despotism in this country it is the 5-to-4 decisions that prevail in the Supreme Court."

"What is the liberty of this country?" he added. "What are the rights of American citizens? Who knows until Roberts makes up his mind?"

With the first burst of pro-Administration speeches out of the way, there were indications that opponents would take over the floor. The bad press which the court program has received was noted by Senator Long, a supporter of the plan yesterday. "Every single vehicle that carries news to the public is poisoned against this bill," he said at one point, "and the effort is made to poison the mind of the public against every man who sponsors it."

Senator Logan put into concrete form the Administration version of what is hoped to be accomplished.

"The real reason for the proposal," he said, "is to correct a situation which has grown up within the Supreme Court, internal dissensions among the members, with such a hardening of mind that the country cannot get an unbiased consideration of the great questions which need to be solved."

Says Bill Would Help

The bill would give "a little help," he added, by appointment of one judge a year for those over 75, "because it is hoped to have judges who would agree with the minority, that is the old minority, rather than the majority, in order to secure fair and impartial consideration by unbiased judges."

One point in the revised bill is attracting attention, as to whether appointment of the proposed supplementary judges is mandatory upon President Roosevelt, or permissive.

The bill reads "the number of justices may be increased," but at other points uses the word "shall." When this point was brought to the attention of Senator Hatch, co-author of the revised bill, by Senator Wheeler, Senator Hatch emphatically declared the purpose was to require the President to make the appointments in all cases.

"The word 'may' should be construed as mandatory as the Supreme Court of the United States and every other court in the United States has frequently construed the word 'may'," he said.

At a later point, he added:

"I think everyone agrees it should be mandatory; everyone connected with the Administration, so far as I know, agrees it should be mandatory, and there is no difference and dispute between us on that point."

Senator Hatch said he spoke "only for himself," but did seem to express the thought of the Administration.

Bar to Filibuster

New Deal leaders formally recognized the existence of a potential filibuster against the President's Supreme Court bill yesterday and took drastic action to meet it.

Dramatically interrupting the third day of acrimonious controversy, Senator Robinson rose to announce that henceforth Senators would be held strictly to the rules of the Senate. Speakers would be permitted to speak only twice on the same subject on the same legislative day, and no business henceforth would be brought up save by unanimous consent.

There followed an announcement by Senator Logan that he would refuse to yield to further questions during his speech which has been constantly interrupted by opposition heckling since July 7.

Not Too Severe

The Administration action marked the first real crisis in parliamentary strategy. Acting by obvious prearrangement with Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, the President pro-tem after two days of constant turmoil, Senator Robinson made the announcement that he would see to it that laxly enforced rules would henceforth be observed to the letter.

Half an hour of legislative sparring followed as Senator Pittman laid down the rules under which the struggle will henceforth be carried on. A speaker may yield to a bona fide question, but if this turns into a speech he must yield the floor for that legislative period. The "legislative day," unless adjournment is taken may extend week after week, indefinitely. This is less severe than it sounds, however, since speakers may talk on each amendment without limit as well as on the original bill.

Logan Calls a Halt

From that point on Senator Robinson rose repeatedly to make points of order against the hail of questions raised by Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming. After an hour of this at a hint from Senator Robinson, Senator Logan announced he would yield for no more questions.

Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, in one of the intervals, declared that court plan opponents must take responsibility for delaying wage hour, farm, and housing legislation.

In the excited scenes before crowded galleries and large Senate attendance, observers saw the two sides taking the first overt steps in preparation for the filibuster now definitely envisaged.

Face Technical Problem

As the third day of debate over the bill got under way it became obvious that the struggle to date was not one of oratory but of tactics, not of arguments and persuasion but of parliamentary and political skill.

Administration leaders are in fact confronted with a practical, immediate, technical problem. They feel confident of a Senate majority. They feel positive of a House majority. But they are blocked, or believe they may be blocked, in getting the majority put into effect. A filibuster is threatened by the bill's proponents, and the Administration's campaign is directed against the filibuster. It is in this sense that the careful observer of Washington affairs is watching what promises to be a prolonged struggle and, unless this fact is understood, much that goes on behind the scenes and on the floor is apt to be lost.

Administration leaders have adopted tactics designed to meet this problem. Right from the start they have set out to convince vacillating Democrats that this is a real struggle, that the Administration means business, that it intends to make its will effective. There has been nothing so hard-boiled seen in Democratic leadership since the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, with gruff good humor, read the riot act at the outset. This was not going to be any Sunday school picnic. When the filibuster developed, if it did, he warned it would be "dog eat dog." And he plainly declared that the endurance of his side would be equal to that of the opposition.

The Administration has let no grass grow under its feet since then. The tocsin of party loyalty was sounded the second day, and continued ringing today. There are a good many new Democrats in Washington, Democrats who never went through a bitter parliamentary battle before; Democrats in many instances elected in Republican strongholds in the Roosevelt landslide. They are getting their first taste of party discipline.

Rockefeller Fund Aids Research By Reich Physicists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The recent opening of the new Kaiser. Wilhelm Institute for Physics marked the realization of a 30-year-old ambition of German physicists.

Since 1911, such a project had been seriously considered in this country but had been postponed from time to time through lack of funds. All that hitherto existed was a fund for the encouragement of research in physics.

Now, through a munificent grant from the Rockefeller Fundation which covered the greater part of the costs of erection and of a financial guarantee for its upkeep from the Reich Government, a new, up-to-date institute is functioning in Berlin-Dahlem.

While the researches in these new laboratories will range over all the problems of modern physics, provision has been made for special investigations into the nature of the atom and work in physics at low temperatures.

The outstanding feature of the new building is a special high round tower, in which attacks upon the problem of the disintegration of the atom and the production of new metals in infinitely small quantities will be undertaken. The tower has two pillars which together can produce a tension of nearly 3,000,000 volts. Since even the smallest particle of dust can deflect electricity, a special apparatus for the purifying of the air has also been installed.

Prof. Peter Debye, a leading physicist, has been appointed director of the new institute. A Hollander by birth, Professor Debye has spent most of his career in Germany, and until recently, held a chair at the University of Leipzig.

Yorkshire Boys Win Mines Safety Badges

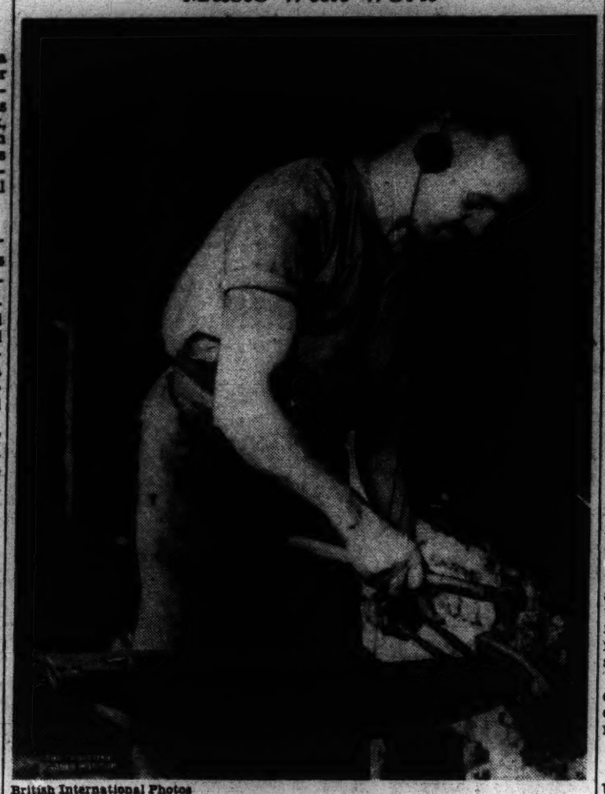
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—A decrease in some Yorkshire collieries in the number of serious accidents to boys since the introduction of special instruction in mining safety by the education authority for the West Riding of Yorkshire, is reported here.

"Since the inauguration of the course there has been more regular use of the safety appliances provided," adds the report, which is issued by the Board of Education, "and the general safety in certain pits has shown distinct improvement."

Yorkshire Mines Safety badges are awarded to boys who pass a test.

Music With Work



British International Photos

Radio in the Smithy

Earphones Give This Margate Blacksmith Entertainment While He Makes His Own Anvil Chorus

LONDON — Music to brighten working hours and increase efficiency is being tried out in a number of different occupations in Britain.

A farmer near Ramsgate has a miniature radio with earphones hung round his neck while he plows; a Margate blacksmith has the earphones on while he hammers away on his anvil; a big automobile factory at Coventry has periods of dance music in its work rooms and finds output increased and two natural scientists have discovered after 24 weeks of experimenting that dance music in factories during working hours is definitely beneficial.

One might think that smithy work was too noisy for radio accompaniment. The Margate smith, however, hears well enough with his earphones and enjoys his work all the more. Music seems to give him new inspiration and rhythm. But then blacksmiths always have been a romantic type.

Lewis Prestige Waning?

(Continued from Page 1)

rectly into the hands of the C. I. O. organization campaign.

The negative form is used here purposely. The use of troops in Pennsylvania and Ohio is known to have been the result of consultation between the governors and the White House. They could have been used to aid the strikers. They were not used positively to aid the employers.

On the other hand—and this is the crux of the situation—they were not used to aid the strikers. They made possible a reopening of the mills and what has in effect been the breaking of the strikes.

What interpretation can Mr. Lewis himself put on this development? The fact is that Mr. Lewis doesn't know. He hasn't been at the White House for some time. And he hasn't been able to obtain any clear indication of where the White House stands. Time and again lately, he has expressed this uncertainty to visitors. He has demanded to know what the President intends to do.

He has asked the question, has Mr. Roosevelt broken with him?

Up Against Blank Wall

Judging from the identity of some of the individuals to whom he has put this question he has hoped to obtain some reaction from the White House. But even when his questioning resulted in a widely noticed article in the New York Times on July 5 he got no response. John Lewis has suddenly come up against a blank wall at a time when he is clearly in need of help.

His need is much greater than the mere loss of the steel strikes would indicate. The C. I. O. movement has in the past few weeks become the object of increasing public suspicion and hostility. It has been getting a "bad press." The admission of the Newspaper Guild to C. I. O. membership has been reflected in a more hostile attitude on the part of newspapers in general. Publishers which had previously been sympathetic became concerned and more acutely critical.

This changed attitude of public and press coinciding with uncertainty as to the White House position comes on top of a strike defeat which throws the C. I. O.'s future plans very much out of gear. These plans are understood reliably to have contemplated moving against the Weirton Steel Company and then Henry Ford as soon as Republic, Bethlehem and Youngstown had capitulated.

With defeat instead of victory, however, the prospects of moving against the most determined anti-union units in the steel and automobile industries respectively are reduced to such a low point that labor leaders concede privately it would be foolhardy to go ahead with them.

Uncertainty Worries Lewis

Further, the General Motors contract which has already suffered over 200 stoppages of work in alleged violation of contract, expires on Aug. 10. General Motors has insisted that it will not discuss renewal until the C. I. O. signs a written agreement recognizing the right of the employer to penalize local union groups or individuals for violation of contract. The C. I. O. has so far refused to meet this demand. Its position in negotiating for renewal of the contract is patently weakened by the setbacks in steel.

Thus, from the Lewis point of view, the White House seems suddenly to have become unapproachable and remote at the very time when he most needs its help. Individuals close to him say that all he wants is some assurance of where the President stands. He is represented as saying that he can take care of himself whichever way the President goes, if only it will go one way or the other. It is the seeming uncertainty to Mr. Lewis which is disturbing him and making it difficult for him to lay his future plans.

What exactly is this white house attitude which is causing so much annoyance at C. I. O. headquarters? President Roosevelt has not spoken his mind on the subject, either publicly or privately, for some time.

Even individuals close to the White House do not profess to know definitely the answer. But certain factors in the situation are known to be weighing heavily in the outer circles of the Administration. It is a reasonable assumption that they are also being felt in the inner councils of the White House itself.

The first of these factors is the adverse public reaction to the C. I. O. The Administration has unquestionably noted this reaction, and that is not all. Several important Government officials concerned with labor relations feel very strongly that the C. I. O. movement has been going too fast for its own good as well as for the public good.

There is much talk in official quarters of the necessity for more discipline and order in the C. I. O. Some good friends of Mr. Lewis and of the C. I. O. objectives have stated flatly that they consider the C. I. O. defeat in the steel strikes a healthy and desirable development.

Beyond this reaction in government circles is resentment among Democratic Party leaders both in Congress and out against the continued general assumption that the Democratic Party is closely allied to the C. I. O. This has reached the point where strenuous efforts are being made to raise $50,000 with which to pay off the note for this amount which Mr. Lewis holds from the last campaign. It is stated, how authoritatively is not known, that Mr. Roosevelt himself is a little "fed up" with continued references to the lien which Mr. Lewis has on the Administration as the result of large campaign contributions.

Besides these factors there is a general feeling both in Administration and political circles normally friendly to labor that the C. I. O. campaign is being managed badly in many respects. It is pointed out that Mr. Lewis has been going ahead so rapidly that he hasn't taken time "to clear up the wreckage or put his own house in order."

He hasn't taken time out yet to draft a constitution or by-laws for the C. I. O.

There is not even any regular method of financing the C. I. O. movement.

It is not in itself an organization except in the loosest sense of the word.

It has no stated function other than the mass organization of labor.

It is felt that Mr. Lewis has not done what he could to improve discipline.

But the net result of all this is not necessarily any open break between Mr. Lewis and the White House. There are obviously points where their interests conflict sharply and decidedly, such as on the question of unionization of federal employees. There is also a difference between their attitudes on the legitimacy of certain C. I. O. methods and tactics.

Mr. Lewis has never publicly condemned the sit-down strike and privately has tended to condone its use on the ground that it is effective and, even if perhaps of questionable legality is justified by what he alleges to be more flagrant violations of law by the employers.

Must Be Impartial

The President of the United States obviously cannot openly, regardless of what his personal feelings may be, condone any violations of the law or openly approve of a movement which resorts to questionable methods. He may personally hope that the C. I. O. effort will advance the general organization of labor in the United States. He may also do his best to secure legislation to further this end.

But he cannot publicly stand by a single labor movement, particularly when it has as powerful a rival as the American Federation of Labor and when it has antagonised wide sections of public opinion by dubious methods.

Empire Policy Renouncement Urged on U. S., Britain, France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 9—A bold proposal that Great Britain, France and the United States renounce their empires and their empire policies launched the Institute of Public Relations here today into the field of specific methods whereby the threatened war in Europe can be averted.

No two speakers were agreed entirely, but there was unexpected unanimity on one point—that the existing situation is full of geographical and economic injustices and that no sound settlement can be achieved until these injustices are corrected. There was no disposition to approve of the belligerent dictatorships, but it was agreed that the existence of the dictatorships is the result of injustice.

While other speakers skirted the implications of this premise Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California followed it straight through to the conclusion, somewhat startling to diplomats present, that there can be no peace and no security in the world until the "have" nations abandon their excessive share of the world's resources.

"It is as dangerous to the peace of the world for some nations to cling to empire as it is for other nations to grasp for it," he asserted.

United States to Set Example

He proposed specifically that the United States set an example for the renunciation of empires by immediately abandoning its legal and extra-legal interests in Cuba, the Philippines, China and the Orient and then attempt to persuade Britain and France to do likewise. "Our westward push across the Pacific will have to come to an abrupt end."

"And if Britain and France were to try such a gesture and carry through with it, is it not altogether possible that the counterpart of their clinging to empire, namely the fascist clutching for empire, might be ended?" he asked.

"Germany and Italy" he explained, "are not only fascist nations; they are hungry nations. And it is their hunger that created their fascism. Hitler is the direct result and product of the oppressive provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. Without that treaty Hitler would still be painting signs."

Not only did Mr. Voorhis suggest renunciation of empire as a specific for peace, but also as a measure for economic betterment at home. He held that empires have been notorious "in hurting the working classes" and pointed out that many a Lancashire mill worker would have a job today if the protection of British troops had not tempted many mill owners to move to India for the sake of cheap labor.

Charles G. Fenwick, professor of political science at Bryn Mawr College, agreed closely with the premise of Mr. Voorhis' argument stating that the collective security attempt has collapsed "because it does not make adequate provision for bringing about the changes that are needed in international relations in the interest of justice."

"Stability," he continued, "is an essential condition of peace; and stability must mean protection of the status quo against violence. But stability need not mean, and must not mean, the acceptance of the status quo to the neglect of justice."

Dr. Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the League of Nations Association, saw the general problem within much the same general framework, but blamed the bankruptcy of the collective security effort much more on the "timid" and "unrealistic" effort of the United States to avoid the world responsibility which inescapably devolved as the result of its intervention in the World War.

Whether it likes it or not, he said, the United States "is a world power." "Let us stop trying to find scapegoats. Let us stop trying to escape to our frontiers which no longer exist," he urged.

Praised Hull

"Isolationist neutrality is the climax of the retreat of the American people from participation in world affairs," he said, contending that this retreat "has nothing to its credit either of benefit to the United States or to the world." He praised Secretary of State Cordell Hull for "a policy of economic liberalism" which he said had "atoned for the economic nationalism of the prosperity period."

Spencer Brodney, editor of Events, pursued another angle of the trend of thought contending that the danger of war stems from the continued existence, even in so-called democratic countries, of a degree of "sovereignty" not subject to control by public will.

"The answer," he said, "obviously is the existence of some element, authority or power that is able to thwart and overcome the popular will, that is able to thrust upon a people a national policy opposed to its desires for international security and peace."

Democratic Ideas

"The only remedy is to bring the exercise of the sovereign power more thoroughly into line with democratic ideas than it has ever yet been," he said. "Then it would become possible for the nations to surrender that part of their sovereignty which would be necessary for the creation of a genuine international authority able to maintain the peace and security that the peoples desire."

He contended that even in the United States "sovereignty, as a concrete actual thing, is dictatorship—the same old idea of permitting a man or a group to be a law unto itself."

Dr. Hector David Castro, minister from El Salvador to the United States, analyzed the contribution which prejudice, bias and unfairness as expressed in school text books, and the agencies of daily public information has made to world hatreds and world tensions. He was particularly caustic in his references to the press declaring that "this is not a free press, notwithstanding the fact that the government does not interfere with its operations."

Ford Hearing Brings Clash

DETROIT, July 9 (AP)—Chief counsel for the Ford Motor Company and a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner clashed today over testimony that "hoodlums" and a mysterious "leader of the down river gang" participated in the rout of union members who sought to distribute pamphlets at the Ford River Rouge plant May 26.

Testimony of Arnold Freeman, Detroit Times photographer, led to the contention. Mr. Freeman was a witness as the N. L. R. B. resumed a hearing on its complaint that the Ford Company was guilty of unfair labor practices.

Louis J. Colombo Sr., conducting the Ford defense, objected to several questions and answers in a row, asserting the answers were immaterial, irrelevant, incompetent and highly prejudicial to the company.

Examiner John T. Lindsay interrupted.

"Mr. Colombo," he said, "before this hearing started I told you I wanted short objections. There is no need for encumbering the record as you are doing."

The Ford attorney on cross-examination brought out that Mr. Freeman is a member of the American Newspaper Guild, and that the Guild is affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization—parent organization of the United Automobile Workers. Mr. Freeman had testified he encountered "hoodlums" wearing "Ford badges" during the May 26 fracas in which union organizers were severely beaten.

The photographer said he had been "pushed around" by the men until somebody at the plant gate called instructions that he be unmolested. Mr. Freeman said he recognized at the gate a man he once photographed at police headquarters, "I think in connection with a hold-up."

Mr. Freeman said the man told him, "We were hired temporarily to take care of these union people who are coming out here to distribute leaflets."

Albert Haut, New York Times and Wide World photographer, testified he was surrounded by men who confiscated his film and exposed it to the light.

Waiting to testify were women who attempted to distribute union pamphlets, and William Merriweather, A. U. A. W. A. member who was among those injured in the fighting.

Practical Laws For Socialized Medicine Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—The medical profession will soon be confronted with the problem of socialized medicine and, in order to be in a better position to co-operate with government authorities, and to the end that "workable provisions" are embodied in the laws, a better organization of the forces of materia medica are necessary, in the opinion of Dr. C. P. Zepp, president of the New York State Veterinarians' Medical Association.

Many of the existing and proposed laws require the aid of members of the medical profession, in order to carry them out, Dr. Zepp told nearly 1000 veterinarians at the opening of a two-day meeting of the Eastern States' Veterinarian Conference at the Hotel New Yorker yesterday. At the same time he stressed what he called the need for "intelligent guidance" of the lawmakers, with a view to bringing about practicable forms of legislation when socialized medicine acts were placed on the statute books.

Dr. C. E. Waller, assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health Service in Washington, speaking before the conference today, explained the Social Security Act.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Georgic	July 10	Southampton	July 18	July 9 8:00 pm	July 10 8:00 am
Normandie	July 14	Southampton	July 19	July 13 8:00 pm	July 14 8:00 am
*Aquitania	July 14	Cherbourg	July 20	July 13 8:00 pm	July 14 8:00 am
Deutschland	July 14	Cherbourg	July 23	July 14 1:00 pm	July 14 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	July 17	July 12 6:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	July 20	July 15 6:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	July 22	July 15 6:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	July 30	July 15 6:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	July 32	July 17 6:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm

*Special address to France and Great Britain only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PAYING GUESTS

SLEEPING BEAR INN, Glen Haven, Mich.—Located on Lake Michigan and Glen Lake, near Camp Leelanau. Running water in each room and Simmons Beds. Select clientele. Amanda Bunch, Lessee.

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LADIES—Sell nationally famous lingerie and hosiery below store prices, guaranteed quality; generous commissions; free style books. CARDINAL, Inc., 347 5th Avenue, New York.

WOMEN to sell ladies' simple, smart housedresses also aprons to private customers; commission basis. Box R-11, The Christain Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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to enjoy cool summer breezes beneath pines on large estate with private beach. Excellent cuisine, riding, tennis, golf. Rates $22.50 week up.
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ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Bed spread; spun, woven, and heavily embroidered in white (date is 1814). Write Mrs. Hall, 32 Whitney Ave., Beverly, Mass. Tel. 779.

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6-room upper, white sink, screened porch, gas kitchen, oil heat. Desirable location, near cars.

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BOSTON—Overlooking Riverway. Attractively furnished apartment; cool, good air; piano; reasonable. Tel. Com. 3467, 452 Park Drive, Suite 14.

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Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRKland 4726.

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2-3 rooms reception hall, kitchenette and bath; references required; rent $42.50-$50. Apply to Supt. at 87 St. Stephen St., Boston, or Chas. E. Cushing, 209 Washington St., Boston. Laf. 7040.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Attractive upper 3 rooms and dressing room, insulated, cross ventilation, all conveniences; near trains, trolleys; oil heat, continuous hot water included in rent; women, 1 or 2; references. Parkway 0790.

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N. Y. C., East 67th—Share 3 rooms with reliable business woman, maid service, elevator, kitchen; to Sept. 30th; $40. Write Box D-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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110 Pleasant St. 84 State St. } NEWBURYPORT
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232 HIGH STREET Tel. 818-W

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Gown Shoppe
Come - Look!
DRESSES COATS Millinery UNDERWEAR ACCESSORIES

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HARDWARE — PAINT
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mid. 2923-J 9 A. M.—5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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TWO Dresses for the Price of ONE
Geneva Leavitt
390 CENTRE STREET

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SILAS A. BENNETT
17 Duffield Road West New. 1782
CARPENTER—BUILDER
NEW CONSTRUCTION
ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK
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New Installations and Repair Work
All types of Ranges, Refrigerators, Oil Burners, Gas Appliances and Kitchen Equipment, Sold, Installed and Serviced
Centre Newton 0400 24 Hour Service
G. WILBUR THOMPSON
80 Langley Road, Newton Centre

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Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 99 Union Street

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Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
We receive fresh fish daily from the Boston Fish Pier
319 WALNUT STREET
Tel. New. No. 8260 for

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for
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Weber Duckling, 21c lb.
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Lobster meat, freshly boiled, $1.15 lb.
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and Interior Decorating
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Quality Service *Specializing in*
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Special Oil Method for Dry Hair
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Distinctive Haircutting
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Official AAA Garage
Open All Night
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Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
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Your Dollars Get More at SEARS
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SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 6758-W 8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

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of Our
Price Reduction Contracts
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New England Coke
Act Now and Save Money
All Next Year
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1520 Hancock Street Pre. 0047

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RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations made for special parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 2080

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Old Colony Laundry
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MILLINERY
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Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy

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Established 1887
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The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

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FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
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Ranges—Refrigerators
Washers
Vacuum Cleaners

SHARON

JOHN COLANERI
Tailor and Cleanser
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DIAMONDS WATCHES SILVERWARE JEWELRY
S. E. NORDEN
Jeweler
Fine Watch Repairing
611 Highland Ave., Davis Sq. Somerset 1913

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

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Range and Furnace Burners

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Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
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639 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

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Magoun Sq. Prps. 1095-6-7
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Fishing Equipment
Vacation and Picnic Supplies

Gross Tailors & Cleansers
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351 Highland Ave., Som. 2633
13 College Ave., Davis Square
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FREE CALL AND DELIVERY

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146

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The individual Beauty Shop. Latest creations—oil permanents
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Madam Thérieau, *Prop.*
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Complete One-Stop Service
Ask about Our Budget Plan
Your Credit Is Good
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Skin Service *Free Consultation*
Creams, Imported Perfumes
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Correct Corset Fitting
for all figure types at prices from $3.50 to $18.50
Also UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

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Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery
Ask About
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1936 Touring Tudor 495
1935 Touring Ford 425
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Mid. 7650 Open Evenings

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Our Motto
Quality and Service
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Phone Wel. 1660—1661

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Insecticides and Garden Supplies at
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BAXTER'S BEAUTY SHOP
For Appointment OCEAN 2004-R
54 Somerset Ave., Winthrop Centre

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Residential . . . Commercial
Electrician
All Classes of Wiring, Repairing, etc.

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Slocum's Silk Store
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Second Floor

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 6 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 8691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM London are insured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—Apartments, board residence, full board £2.5.0; good cooking, attendance; rooms as required. CLARIDGE, Claremont, Jubilee Road.

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WALTON-ON-THAMES—Happy holidays for children; lovely garden, games and picnics; every care and attention; moderate terms. Roxbury, Rydens Road, Tel. 847

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SEAFORD, Sussex — Ten minutes' walk Christian Science church, shops and station; sea view; moderate terms. Rughenden Tel. 100.

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BOURNEMOUTH, Meadow Court, Moordown—Modern self-contained flats to let from £1 p. w.; 1 or 2 bed, 1 reception, kitchen and bathroom. Managing Agents, ARY & COMPANY, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West. Tels. 5066/7.

BOURNEMOUTH, Westbourne—Cosy unfurnished 1-room flats to let from 14/-. P. W. ARY & CO., Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West. Tels. 5066/7.

SUNDRIDGE PARK, Bromley, Kent—Near station, first floor self-contained flat; 2 large bedrooms, 1 sitting room, kitchen, bathroom, modern conveniences; rent £78 p. a. 24 Cambridge Road.

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KENT—Attractive modern house, easily run; 3 principal bedrooms, 2 reception rooms (one 30 ft. long); lovely garden; garage 6-8 cars; at present being used as guest house with permanent guests; 35 mins. Charing Cross. Box W-769, BCM/CSM, London.

SOUTH DOWNS, Worthing—House, 12 bed, 4 reception, cloak room, 2 bath, kitchen, etc., 2 garages, electric light, gas, water. Suit Guest house, Nursing home or School. Box W-61—BCM/CSM, London.

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents.
Trade Marks and Designs.

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ATTRACTIVE old Sussex Farm House. Modern conveniences; excellent catering; 2½ gns. p. w. Mrs. Bowerman, Sempstead, Ewhurst, Sussex. (Northiam 62).

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Paying Guests. Terms 2½ Gns.
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WINCHESTER, Pleasant View Guest House, Clifton Road—Spacious sunny rooms, large secluded garden, every comfort; ancient cathedral city near New Forest; ideal for holidays; riding, golf; Southampton 12 miles.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road

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England

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Torquay 'Phone 2011
Also NEWTON ABBOT Phone 4

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Auctioneers
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BUILDERS and DECORATORS
We can build you a house and do repairs of any description.
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High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

DEVONSHIRE

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and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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DORCHESTER

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Genuine ANTIQUES
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Restaurant and Tea Rooms

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Mitcham Lavender

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Creative Dressmaking
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and DORSET CREAM ICES
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Clotted Cream, Cakes, Biscuits, Fudge, Jams
ALL HOME MADE. Lindt, Klein Chocolates.

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Spades, Forks, Trowels, Hose
Free Delivery. Try Us.

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Every garment made on these premises
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COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL
for
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of Greater Charm Than Ever
A visit would be appreciated
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GLOUCESTERSHIRE

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The Appropriate Gift During Coronation Year at
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BEALE & SONS Ltd.
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386 WIMBORNE ROAD, MOORDOWN

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Boiling Joints Cooked Free

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Everything for the Garden
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LATEST STYLES IN THE FAMOUS NORVIC AND MASCOT SHOES
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ABOVE BAR
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KENT

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Quality—Value—Service

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Authorised Sales and Service
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Flowers anywhere, anytime by wire, phone or cable
Floral beauty for all occasions

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OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

SUFFOLK

IPSWICH

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For All
Fashion Goods
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Such Good Time Keepers
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Ask for particulars.
CROYDON & SONS *Jewellers*
50 and 52 TAVERN ST., IPSWICH

SUFFOLK

IPSWICH (Continued)

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IPSWICH

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FOR
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COURT HAIRDRESSER
ELMBRIDGE 17 BERRYLANDS ROAD
1964 SURBITON HILL

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ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
● 150 DEPARTMENTS
● PRESENT STAFF OVER 2000
● A NON-COMBINE STORE
● A MAGNIFICENT ESCALATOR HALL
KINgston 1001

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HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs. MIDDLETON'S SURBITON LAUNDRY
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EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR DRY CLEANING

Best Quality
COALS and COKE
Supplied by
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Children's Corner

The Three Sunbonnets

Little Catherine Cotton Plant grew in a wide field with a large family of brothers and sisters around her. One morning she opened her green eyes very, very early. All the other cotton plants were still asleep, but somebody was awake. Catherine was quite sure of that, for she could hear loud, excited voices.

She stood on tiptoe and peered about the field. Yes, there were three friends of hers—Sally Sunbeam in a sparkling golden frock, Ruth Raindrop in a neat dress of soft gray, and Bertha Breeze in fluttering draperies of pale blue.

Sally's face looked as dark as such a bright face could look, Bertha was tossing her head impatiently, and Ruth had tears in her eyes.

"What is the matter?" asked Catherine.

"I can't do my work properly," Sally answered. "I try and try to keep the trees and flowers warm and dry, but Ruth sprinkles them with water and Bertha fans them. All my work is wasted."

"I have a hard time, too," Ruth insisted. "After I sprinkle the trees and flowers, Sally shines on them and Bertha fans them, and they soon dry off. I just can't keep them damp."

"All I ask," sighed Bertha, "is a chance to play with the trees and flowers, but Sally and Ruth really won't give me a minute."

"Oh, you dear silly things," laughed Catherine. "Don't you know that the trees and flowers need all three of you? They want Sally to keep them warm and Ruth to give them plenty of water and Bertha to play with them. So don't think another minute that you are interfering with one another."

Sally, Ruth, and Bertha looked at each other for a moment in silence. Then they began to laugh, and, joining hands, they danced around and around Catherine in a whirl of gray, blue, and gold.

"Thank you, thank you, thank you, little Catherine," they cried. "Why didn't we think of that ourselves?"

"Let's send Catherine a thank-you present," suggested Sally, stopping suddenly in the dance.

"Yes, let's do," agreed Ruth.

"What would you like, dear?" asked Bertha.

"Oh," cried Catherine, clapping her leaves together, "I'd rather have a pretty sunbonnet than anything else."

"You shall have it," three voices promised. And Catherine's friends disappeared with a twinkle of golden heels, a flutter of blue skirts, and a wave of a gray cloud handkerchief.

That afternoon a frog hopped across the field with a neat little box, tied up with ribbon grass. The card was a water lily petal, on which was written, "To Catherine with love from Ruth."

Inside the box was a little white sunbonnet. Catherine had hardly tried it on and admired its reflection in a shallow pool when a butterfly arrived with another box. This time the card was a wind-

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Butterfly Arrived With Another Box

flower petal and read, "To Catherine with love from Bertha."

Catherine opened the box and found a little pink sunbonnet. But before she could try it on, a bee buzzed in with still another box. The card on this one was a sunflower petal marked, "To Catherine with love from Sally." And this box held a red sunbonnet.

Catherine gathered up all the sunbonnets and ran to her mother who was busy making mud pies for dinner.

"What shall I do, Mother?" she asked eagerly. "I can't wear three sunbonnets at the same time."

"No, indeed," said her mother with a smile, "that wouldn't do at all. But you can wear them one at a time. Suppose you wear the white one today, the pink one tomorrow, and the red one the next day."

"What a lovely idea!" Catherine exclaimed as she tied on the white sunbonnet.

The next day she wore the pink sunbonnet and the day after that the red sunbonnet. And it may be that is why cotton blossoms are white the first day they bloom, pink the second, and red the third.

Come With Me To Mexico

58

Xochimilco's "Floating Gardens" (I)

On my way into Mexico I stopped off at Charleston, S. C., and weekended with Mr. and Mrs. Hastie at the world-famous Magnolia Gardens; and they extracted a promise that I would write them in minute detail about the highly publicized "floating gardens" of Xochimilco (So-chee-meel'-ko), just outside Mexico City. The same promise was made to Mr. Pringle Smith of the Middleton Gardens, to Mr. Kittridge of the Cypress Gardens, and also to Mr. Bellingrath, owner of the noted gardens bearing his name, near Mobile.

These owners of the world's outstanding gardens had heard fanciful stories about Xochimilco, and were willing to concede that the "floating gardens" had something that their charm spots didn't; and since they each have water to work with, they wanted any helpful tips from Xochimilco.

They had heard that these gardens were originally constructed of floating beds of loosely woven reeds and tangled roots, over which rich soil was spread. And seeds planted therein would soon reach down their little toes into the water—and up then would shoot blossoms of extraordinary size and flaming color! They had been told that these floating fairylands were found to be able to carry the homes of the owners; and that the gardeners eventually wanted a bit of shade, so they planted trees. Meanwhile, of course, they could, by means of long poles, push their other-worldly estates about over the lake, taking house, family, garden, and trees with them!

My American friends had been informed, no doubt, that the trees in due course sent down their roots into the bed of the lake; and before an owner realized it, his earthly paradise was tethered to one spot—and his days of luxurious wandering were over. So he agreed with some fellow-gardeners to come alongside, join in some co-operative gardening, and really do things!

Well, Mr. Hastie, Mr. Pringle Smith, and Mr. Bellingrath, please pardon me for not writing you all the details. You sent me off fired with enthusiasm to see the last word in gardens. But, gentlemen, exotic as Xochimilco is, no one could talk me into trading the least-prized corner in any of your gardens for all of it!

And, furthermore, as much as I dislike professional debunking, I find it difficult to believe that the Xochimilco gardens ever floated! True enough, here are tree-bordered reaches of land, with luxuriant flowers, and flanked by long canals—the land being about four feet above the water. But I believe that the gardens were built exactly where you see them.

In the first place, such gardens would have to be built on large logs if they were ever to float the weight of the added soil, and the house, etc. (And there is no trace of such logs.) In the second place, the lines of the gardens are too straight to permit the conjecture that a heterogeneous mass of gardens could have been brought together into such uniformity. And in the third place, I happened to see some more "floating gardens" being made: A number of men were digging down in the marshes, and shoveling up the rich black soil—leaving the usual canals. And I found that this long finger of rich garden land conformed to the size and shape of the other "floating gardens" which the tourist visits.

When the Indians took their flowers and vegetables to market, perhaps they heeled-in the plants in soil on their rafts or in their little barges. This would keep them fresh. But that is as much as I am willing to concede regarding the "floating gardens."—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Brevities

Detroit News: The practical mother, when shopping for her brood, will take along a chocolate ice cream cone and buy playsuits to match.

Rochester Democrat & Chronicle: It is recalled that a few years ago we were told that income taxes would abolish all other taxes. Notice it?

St. Louis Star-Times: We see by the papers that hot-headed Congressmen have again rebelled and given Roosevelt what he wanted.

'Floating Gardens' at Xochimilco, Mexico

De Cou from Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Tradition Has It That the Rich Land Intersected by Countless Canals Was Once a Vast Number of Sumptuous Little Floating Estates, Pushed About by Poles; but That When the Water Became Shallower, the Trees Took Root and Tethered the Floating Fairylands. But—See Today's and Tomorrow's "Come With Me to Mexico"

Sunbonnet Sue

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Interior Stucco

A man who did housework for us learned how to scrape wallpaper off and replace with interior stucco. The process is simple, and the procedure can be learned at any paint shop. He is now getting other jobs in this line of work.—S. D., Rochester, N. Y.

Quotation for Today

WHATEVER is unjust is contrary to the divine will; and from this it follows that no true and abiding happiness can be gained by those who are unjust.—STRETCH.

In Lighter Vein

Just a Moment

"I am trying," said the stranger at the door of the seaside boarding-house—"I am trying to trace a lady whose married name I have forgotten. All I know is that she lives in this neighborhood.

"But she is easily described," he went on. "She is a lady of singular beauty and charm, with a pink-and-white complexion, ears like seashells, eyes like the stars, and hair such as a goddess might envy."

"I'm sorry, sir," said the little servant-girl. "But I don't know——"

Suddenly a voice came from the top of the stairs: "Jane, tell the gentleman I'll be down in a minute."—Answers.

No Place Like Home

"Auto trailers will never be able to take the place of a home?"

"No, they'll never be able to put a closet in one big enough to lose rubbers in."

Tenth

A divinity professor was asked to preside at the baptism of the last-arrived infant in the already crowded home of the minister of the parish. The professor gave out for congregational singing one of the paraphrases often used on such occasions in Scotland:

"Let us," he said, "sing from the second verse, 'As sparks in close succession rise.'"

To his consternation he observed that the congregation seemed unable to repress a tendency to giggle.

Afterwards, asking the minister's man what had been wrong, he received the reply. "You see, sir, the minister's name is Sparks, and yonder is his tenth bairn."—Montreal Herald.

So There

"We have no connection with the shop next door. Our Motto: Civility."—Notice in Oxford Street, spotted by Punch.

Jest a Minute

"You may be right, but I say they don't have icebergs in the English Channel!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "A wise man is one who learns from experience—a brilliant man is one who learns from the experience of others."

Factual Figuring: 8 (Franklin) plus 8 (Benjamin) minus 6 (Boston) times 7 (Almanac) divided by 14 (1706) equals 8.

Letter Juggling: Royalist, Solitary.

What Would?: If a fourth of 40 were 6, a third of 30 would be 4.

Matching Words: Picture-frame; horse-shoe; golf-club; opera-glasses; lamp-shade; book-mark; tennis-court; lawn-mower; search-light; honey-comb.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Pinchsmith

Cryptogram

An item from the Pennsylvania School Bulletin on the subject of learning forms the basis of today's cryptic message:

"Z XYTV UZS YT RSV XQR PVZOST NORU VLKVOYVSJV—Z GOYPPYZSP UZS YT RSV XQR PVZOST NORU FQV VLKVOYVSJV RN RFQVOT."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the last name of the inventor of the lightning rod —— add the number of letters in his first name ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the city in which he was born ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the publication issued under the name of "Poor Richard" ——; and divide by the total of the digits in the year of his birth ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different eight-letter words from the eight letters given below. Use all eight letters in each word:

A I L O R S T Y

What Would?

Here is an old type of trick question: If a fourth of 40 were 6, what would a third of 30 be?

Matching Words

Compound words form the basis of today's matching contest. The first has been checked by way of example. Try the others:

1	picture	shade	
2	horse	mower	
3	golf	frame	✓
4	opera	comb	
5	lamp	light	
6	book	club	
7	tennis	shoe	
8	lawn	glasses	
9	search	court	
10	honey	mark	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Bible Facts

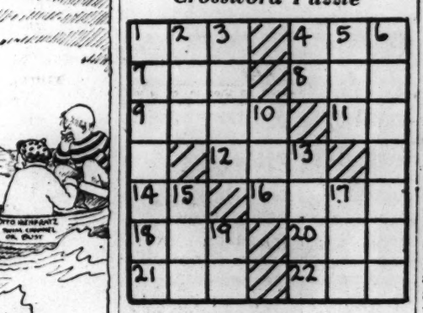
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Call of Abram

It appears that Abram was at Haran, which lay in the district of Mesopotamia and some 120 miles to the northeast of the modern city of Aleppo, when he received that call from God which virtually designated him as the founder of the chosen people. This call, recorded in Genesis 12:1-3, while it involved the renunciation of his "country" and his "kindred" and his "father's house," contained great promises for the future; for a literal rendering of verse 2 would be: "I will make you a great nation, and I will bless you, and will make your reputation great; moreover, be a source of blessing." While verse 3 goes on to state that in him would "all the families of the earth be blessed."

The patriarch was not even told the name of the land which he was to enter; but, trusting to God's guidance, he at once set out with his wife Sarai and his nephew Lot.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Rabid
4—Tree
7—Be indebted to
8—Meadow
9—Margosa tree
11—Dye
12—Strike gently
14—Preposition
16—A backward projecting point
18—Poem
20—Old French coin
21—Butt
22—To place

Down

1—Adviser
2—Emotion
3—Profound
4—Man's nickname
5—Ocean
6—Food-fish
10—Fairy queen
13—Drinking cup
15—Room in a harem
17—Spawn of fishes
19—Printer's measure

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carlisle, Eng.

A woman was walking along the street one day about noon when she found a purse containing only a small amount of money, but a door key was inside, also the owner's name and address.

Feeling sure that the owner would be locked outside her home, the finder hurried the business in hand, and two hours later she started out to find the owner's house, about a mile and a half away.

There was no answer to the door-bell, but the next-door neighbor gave the information that Miss W—lived alone and was employed in a near-by office.

When the purse reached its owner the finder felt well rewarded on seeing such pleasure. The purse had been dropped at lunch-time, and the owner was locked out.

The finder of the purse was expecting to travel a distance of 100 miles the following Sunday. On her way back she saw advertised an excursion which exactly served her purpose, saving several shillings, and of which, but for this experience, she would have been entirely ignorant.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Bylaw Amendments

Question: Our bylaws provide: "These bylaws may be amended or repealed or new ones adopted at any business meeting by two-thirds vote of those present, provided notice be given on two successive Sundays next preceding such meeting, and no changes shall be made except those designated in the notice."

(a) May the board of trustees amend or propose amendments without a meeting of the church having been held requesting that a committee be appointed to propose amendments?

(b) Isn't it necessary that the proposed amendments be read two Sundays preceding the meeting?

Answer: (a) The board may not amend the bylaws, but it may propose amendments.

(b) Yes.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Beans!

Divide the players into two teams, and line them up. Arrange two lines of dried beans down the length of the room. At a signal, one person from each line picks up a quart milk bottle and, holding it on his head, hurries down to the end of the bean line, picks up a bean with his free hand, drops it into the milk bottle (without removing it from his head), and returns to the line. There he transfers the bottle to the head of the next player. The line finishing first is the winner.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Playing Them Out

While visiting a village where he was unknown, J. S. Bach asked the organist of the church if he could play while the congregation was leaving.

Consent was given, but the people did not get up and go, being charmed by the stranger's wonderful music. At last the organist rudely pushed Bach aside and began to drone out something in his usual style. The congregation then fled.

"That's the way to play them out," said the organist with a self-satisfied smile. — Edinburgh Dispatch.

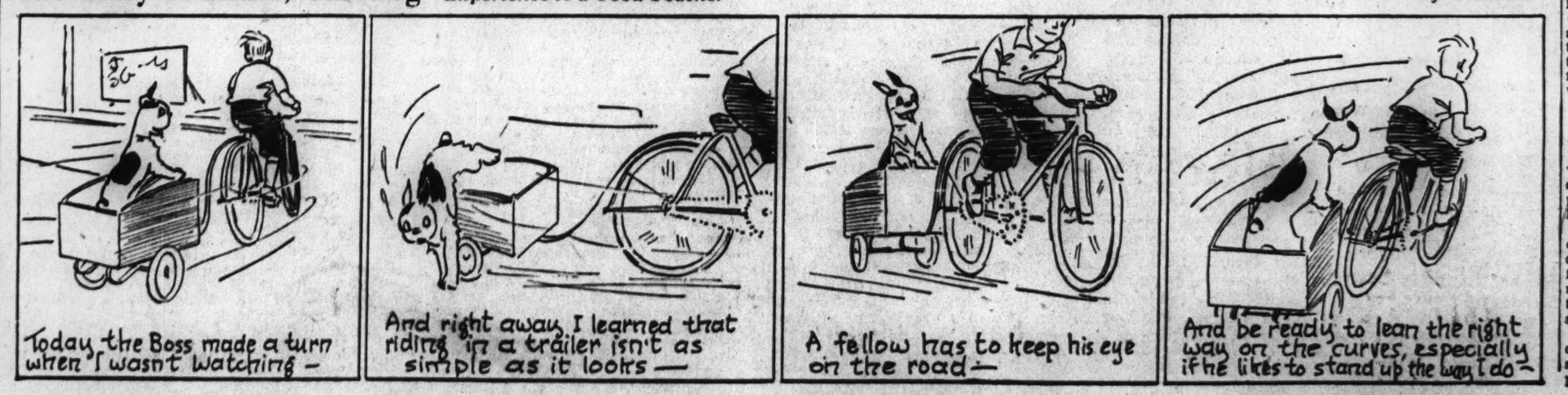
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Welcome to Gander Island*

By LE PELLEY

IT WAS BAD BUSINESS TO LOSE HALF OUR PROVISIONS AND THE TENDER !! THAT PUTS US IN A TIGHT PLACE !
YOU'VE BEEN IN TIGHT PLACES BEFORE, MIZZENMAST, AND GOT OUT ALL RIGHT
I HAD TWO OF MY MEN SWIM ASHORE — THEY'RE BUILDING A RAFT TO TAKE THE CHILDREN AND WHAT'S LEFT OF THE SUPPLIES TO THE ISLAND ! I'LL SAIL THIS BOAT OVER TO THAT NARROW INLET AND USE IT FOR DRY DOCK —— SO WHEN THE TIDE GOES OUT WE CAN FIX OUR HULL !!
BUT WE'RE OFF TO A BAD START, MATE — I DON'T LIKE THE LOOKS OF THINGS ——
WOOO-OO-RRRRR
DID YOU HEAR THAT ?
AYE — AND I DON'T LIKE THE SOUND OF THINGS EITHER

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Experience Is a Good Teacher*

By CARMACK


Today the Boss made a turn when I wasn't watching —
And right away I learned that riding in a trailer isn't as simple as it looks —
A fellow has to keep his eye on the road —
And be ready to lean the right way on the curves, especially if he likes to stand up the way I do —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Police, Pictures and Provocation

AUDIENCES in many cities, thanks to the intervention of the La Follette civil liberties investigating committee, have been viewing and forming opinions on the news films of the South Chicago Memorial Day strike riot which were for a time impounded.

The film, of course, is not complete evidence. It was not so regarded by the committee and should not be by the public. Even a photograph may distort a situation, as many an amateur snapshooter knows. This is especially true of action pictures. And in this film what went before or after certain shots may throw an entirely different light on the shots themselves.

Many who see the film will conclude that such brutality must have had some provocation. The testimony before the committee indicates that words and missiles which no camera caught were hurled by the crowd at the police. And of course no lens can reflect the atmosphere of hate and fear which has been stored like poison gas or gun powder in many groups and communities. Of course that is no justification for the shooting and clubbing of fleeing people by police who became a mob. But all who have helped accumulate mental explosives must take some share of the blame. Whatever the excitement of the moment, and however unconscious the responsible police officers may have been of the impulses that moved them, the brutalities at South Chicago, like the violence of steel strikers or strike sympathizers in Ohio and Pennsylvania, were the physical expression of underlying hatreds.

It is not without significance that some of the influences most bitterly intent on fighting radicalism with force have had their base in Chicago. That city peculiarly has been filled with Red scares and antipathies for "foreign agitators." Testimony of the Chicago police in their own defense before the La Follette committee shows them apparently close to the line of believing that a Communist sympathizer or a person merely suspected of being a Communist has no rights which a 100 per cent American is bound to respect.

Some testimony of other witnesses indicates that police officials at the Republic plant conceived it their duty not merely to maintain order but to see that the strike did not succeed in closing down the plant. The vigor and relentlessness with which the riot films show them running down, clubbing and shooting a crowd of men and women already in flight, plus charges of interference even with assistance to the wounded, leads one to believe that the preaching of hate had reached the point of reliance on frightfulness to cow the strikers and prevent any further demonstrations.

This mentality, of course, has had its counterpart in the use or threatened use of guns, clubs, rocks and explosives by pickets or others interfering with the rights of men to work or of employers to use their property. Some recent labor excesses have been sown in the violent words of labor organizers.

Much of the rest of America will feel that Chicago can do justice only by demotions or prosecutions of officers responsible for the Memorial Day tragedy, just as nothing less than regular legal penalties will sustain the necessary majesty of the law where labor violence is concerned.

But merely assessing blame does not cure a situation. Society's right of self-defense is the same as that of the individual—it justifies only the use of force reasonably calculated to repel the attack. Beyond that, every community should ask itself if it is harboring conditions of hatred akin to those that have caused trouble in the strike area and, if so, whether it should set about to correct them with better understanding.

Two Palestines

A HISTORIAN has written that Palestine "has never belonged to one nation and probably never will." And events of the past week have proved how profoundly true this is. Britain, wearied with the wrangles of seventeen years and with the bloodshed of fifteen months, has now decided for a Palestine divided between Jew and Arab. With the League of Nations' acceptance of this proposal, the Holy Land would be partitioned into two independent, nationalist states.

Britain's decision has opened floodgates of speculation, dissension, hope and fear. So many are the cross-currents, economic, political, racial, religious and historical sweeping the Holy Land that Jew, Arab and Christian cannot agree in evaluating the proposal. To Britain it means an end to a trying phase of a seemingly irreconcilable struggle within her mandated territory. With the exception of a mandate over the "holy places" of Jerusalem, Nazareth, Bethlehem and temporary supervision over the port of Haifa and a few other places, British control in Palestine will be nearly ended.

However, Jew and Arab are bitter. Each feels, despite the new freedom and national standing he would gain, that he has been "sold out." The Zionists fear lest it put an end to all their hopes of finding a refuge from persecution for large numbers of their race. They have received the richest part, yet feel it to be far inadequate for the needs of the Jewish National Home, promised them by Great Britain. To the Arabs it means surrendering territory they have held for fourteen centuries. And they, too, were led by Britain in World War days to expect freedom in Palestine.

In this mutual dissatisfaction many persons profess to see the roots of much future trouble. They forecast rampant nationalism overspreading Jewish-Arab borders, hatred fostered instead of decreased and the makings of a new Balkans with all its intense rivalries and intervention by larger powers. Then, finally, there is opposition from such countries as Germany, Poland, Roumania and Hungary, that might be forced to change their national policies towards the Jews when the outlet for Jewish emigration restricted.

Yet the time had come when Britain must act, and act definitely. Most neutral opinion holds that it acted justly. And with both Arab and Jew receiving all that could be given, and with a chance for the national self-determination that each has desired so long, Palestine may once again become "The Promised Land" to Jew and Arab alike.

Still Six

THERE is danger that bitter partisan debate, talk of compromise and hot weather apathy will confuse the American people as to the new plan for enlarging the Supreme Court. The nature of the revised bill is well set forth in a letter on this page.

The essence of the situation is that the new measure proceeds by different means to accomplish the same results. It avoids the sudden overwhelming of the Supreme Court, but permits a complete remodeling of the court within the next three and a half years. Study of the text of the bill indicates considerable use of ingenuity to insure the same end as the original—the naming of six justices by Mr. Roosevelt.

The age factor is changed from seventy to seventy-five and appointments are limited to one every calendar year. But the age of present justices and the adding of an appointment for this year to the vacancy already existing plus the fact that Mr. Roosevelt's term laps over twenty days into 1941 permits the naming of six judges in the next three and a half years.

Three could be named within six months. Thus the court would be effectively remade in little more time than has now elapsed since the President first demanded power to do that very thing.

The vital point is that the issue now remains the same as with the original bill. The plan is only a new way of reshaping the court to fit the purposes of the other two branches of government, without recourse to the accepted means of changing the Constitution—amendment. The result is six new justices—a new majority for an already liberalized court.

The City Gardener

IT IS good to be aware of the seasons. In the busy life of a great city there is little to tell one of the changes.

But the city dweller who has a garden keeps in touch with the seasons. Winter covers the garden with a white blanket over the roots of the plants that bloomed through the summer days, recalling lines Robert Frost wrote to his orchard,

Good bye and keep cold

and one is glad to have the snow falling, and marvels at the strange flowers wrought by ice and snow upon branches bare in the winds of winter.

And spring brings planting, and the city gardener becomes one with the great movement of earth planters, to whom the soil is real—a secret place storing up riches for the days to come.

And summer comes suddenly. The garden speeds up. No longer can the city gardener watch the slow movement of growth. Rain and sun do their work, and every hour seems to deepen the green, make rich the grass. To the city gardener summer is the time of cool mornings when one can cut flowers for the table and revel in the smell of cut grass lying in the sun. Summer is the time of hot noons waking new blossoms and of night when the sound of watering and hoeing makes a splendid music for ears weary of traffic and marching feet. One sleeps amid the fragrance of lilac.

And fall finds the garden still lovely, but with a hint of harvest time in the leaves reddening against the old wall, and the chrysanthemums holding in their petals the color of wood fires and first snows.

Rogers of the Rangers

Book News of the Day

THE limited and autographed edition of Kenneth Roberts's NORTHWEST PASSAGE (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. Limited Edition, $10. Trade Edition, $2.75) is an impressive piece of bookmaking in two volumes, the first containing the 700-page novel, and the second a number of hitherto unpublished documents relating to the career of Major Robert Rogers, once of the Rangers.

The documents and the bibliography indicate something of the research that went into the creation of this novel. It has been said of Kenneth Roberts, in connection with his "Arundel" and "Rabble in Arms," that he gives the impression of having literally gone on his hands and knees over every inch of the ground covered by his characters.

From the Book Jacket

The other prime qualification possessed by Mr. Roberts for writing historical fiction—in addition to his vigorous style—is his capacity for hero-worship. He admires resourcefulness, toughness, versatility. He chooses a hero a little damaged in the public eye, pictures him putting life into a forlorn hope, slashing through tremendous obstacles, and in disaster not quite losing the spark that once made him a great leader. Rogers was that kind of man.

When young Langdon Towne of Kittery, Maine, who serves as narrator of the story, first saw Rogers, it was at the outset of the expedition against the St. Francis Indians, begun early in September of 1759, and finished—for those who got back—about seven weeks later. The route taken by the Rangers led from Crown Point up Lake Champlain to Missisquoi Bay, where they hid their whaleboats and saw them captured by the French; then nine days through a treacherous bog, the fight at St. Francis, and the return, with French and Indians at their heels and failing provisions, along uncharted ways, by Memphremagog, the Ammonoosuc, and finally, down the Connecticut to Fort Number Four. This is Part I of the novel, a breathless story of almost incredible endurance.

* * *

Part II begins in London. There Langdon Towne, who was bent on being an artist, ran across Rogers retired on half pay, living in expensive lodgings, writing two books at one time about his American experiences, composing a play about the Indian, Pontiac, consorting with cabinet ministers and literary leaders, all for the purpose of interesting the British Government in his plan to find a "Northwest Passage" to the Orient by crossing the continent of North America. He had talked with some of Pontiac's warriors who had come from the shores of the Western Ocean. He was convinced that he could do what they had done.

The result of his lobbying was his appointment as royal governor of Michilimackinac, which controlled the waterways to Detroit, Montreal, Lake Superior, and the Grand Portage. With the commission went the expressed wish of the King that Major Rogers should take steps to find the Northwest Passage. It was, unfortunately, an appointment without pay and without expense money for a transcontinental expedition. Besides that, the appointment conflicted with the ambitions of Sir William Johnson, commissioner of Indian trade in the colonies.

* * *

Rogers's short term at Michilimackinac ended in imprisonment and court-martial on a charge of plotting with the French. He was acquitted, but not reinstated or reimbursed for the great sums he had borrowed in order to win the friendship of the Indian tribes for England. Langdon Towne saw Rogers in chains at Michilimackinac and Montreal. Later he came upon his old leader in a debtor's prison in London, a shattered, besotted remnant of his former self. But there was a flicker of energy left in him to fight later for the Dey of Algiers, and to turn up in the American Revolution as Major of Rangers on the British side.

The book is not all Rogers, but contains a great gallery of strongly marked characters, both men and women.

The two parts of the novel give an effect of being two stories about one man rather than a single unified work—a fact explained, perhaps, by the magazine publication of Part I—but it is, after all, the full narrative of the rise and fall of Robert Rogers.

W. K. R.

They Just Take 'Em as They Come

Critic's Holiday

GALWAY, IRE.

GALWAY, western outpost of Europe, is the perfect introduction to Ireland. It gives you at once the poetry of the country and the charm and the fecklessness of its people.

The first land sighted by the trans-Atlantic traveler is not, as everybody on board ship will try to tell you, the Aran Islands, but the mountains of Connemara. First the peaks, then the moving white line of the surf lashing the cliffs. Some time afterward, and on the right-hand side of the ship lane, the Man of Aran's homeland. Anyone who has seen the film will recognize the grim outlines of Inishmore, Inishmaan and then Inisheer.

Galway Bay has a bad name in shipping circles, but the day we landed it was smooth and still. The immigration inspector was all Irish courtesy and friendliness. "A journalist?" he said. "Any particular publication, now?" When he was told, "Ah, well," he said, "I don't expect we'll be havin' any feuerworks from you."

There was the Irish charm. The Irish fecklessness was encountered when the tender landed us at the customs office. The steamship line had been explicit about stickers for our bags. It was important to mark each piece with the initial of the owner, in order that they might be distributed and cleared with efficiency and expedition, just as they would be in New York or Boston.

* * *

Then came the pay-off. The customs shed is a corrugated iron affair about fifty yards long and twenty wide. Into this were jammed the 460 debarking passengers and as many more officials, porters and privileged visitors. The man in charge of landing arrangements stood at the foot of the gangplank and called out to the porters as they carried the luggage off, "No names, now, no names." But this was a formality, evidently not to be taken seriously. For the moment a porter entered the shed he shouted out the name of the person whose bags he had. If the owner did not appear at once, the bags were deposited in the nearest vacant spot. The initial letters on the walls were ignored.

In a few minutes the stuffy shed was a maelstrom of a thousand human beings hunting for 5000 bags, or for friends. Porters called out names. Owners struggled to reach the porters. Policemen and customs officers looked on imperturbably.

In the midst of the mob wandered a bewildered woman straight out of "Riders to the Sea"—full, homespun red skirt, black apron, white hair covered with a shawl, pale blue eyes peering from a fine-wrinkled face. She plucked the sleeves of passers. "Conway," she murmured, "Conway." Finally I lost sight of her.

I found a porter carrying two of my bags, got him to place them in an empty spot on the bench, gave him a coin and told him to bring the others to the same place. It would be done at once, he assured me. I did not see him again. I paused in my search to speak to a young policeman, surveying the scene from a height of six feet six. Would it not be easier, I suggested, if all the bags were placed under the initial letters? "I wouldn't be denyin' it, sir," he said. "No doubt at all it would. But they never do it so. They just take 'em as they come."

He smiled benignly. Everybody smiled. They all knew it was the wrong way to go about things, but that was the way it happened, and nobody minded. At last, with the aid of a hotel porter, I recovered the rest of my bags, at the other end of the shed, and we picked our way through other crowds outside to a taxi. It had taken an hour and a half.

* * *

Next day it was "fair, with occasional showers." We went in search of a jaunting car. We should find one, we were told, just beyant the park, to the left, in a stable yard. We paused in the park before a stone figure that attracted attention for qualities the opposite of those usual to public statuary. It represented an elderly man in plain clothes, seated, and writing on a tablet. It was simple and vigorous in line, free of embellishment, naturalistic, neither prettified nor distorted. The inscription was in Gaelic, but the name seemed to be Patrick O'Connor—a Gaelic writer.

No one was about in the stable yard, but a girl in a kitchen near by cheerfully dropped what she was doing and volunteered to take us up the street to hunt a driver. We found him on the sidewalk. Yes, he would take us for a drive. He named a figure. Too much, we said. He named a lower figure. We named a still lower one. "Well, we won't fall out over that," he smiled. "I won't be five minutes harnessing the horse."

In fact he was only ten, and we were off, somewhat uncertainly perched, through the town, across the bridge over the salmon run, and up into the hills, passing thatched and whitewashed cottages, donkey carts and peat bogs. Our driver, like nearly everybody we met in Galway, had the speech of a poet; soft voice, musical inflection, a love of beauty. He spoke with affection of the countryside spread before us, Loc Corrib on one side, the bay on the other, all now veiled in a fine rain.

By the roadside we came upon a strange camp: a tiny temporary hut with a woman huddled in front of it, dogs and a donkey tethered at one side and a turf fire burning. A man's voice called from within to silence the dogs. Suddenly we knew them: tinkers, strayed from Lady Gregory's pages.

The rain had turned into a downpour and our driver was becoming solicitous for us. And if you want to get thoroughly soaked I know of no better place than on a jaunting car. But by now we had surrendered utterly to Ireland. We just took it as it came.

L. A. SLOPER

"The End of the Court Plan"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am afraid that the Monitor has been led into error by advance news of the substitute judiciary plan which was introduced in the Senate on July 2. The editorial entitled "The End of the Court Plan" which you published that afternoon was apparently based on the early reports. Examination of the text of the substitute which was not available until the following morning has brought abrupt disillusionment to the many who hoped for a "milder" proposal.

It is true that the new bill limits supplemental appointments to the Supreme Court to one in each calendar year, but that only spreads the process of packing the tribunal over a brief period. Under this plan the President will have an opportunity to nominate three new justices within six months, a fourth in January, 1939, a fifth the succeeding January, and a sixth (completing the number he originally sought) in the last weeks of his present term. Although Mr. Justice Butler will not reach his seventy-fifth birthday until shortly after this time, the substitute bill avoids that difficulty by an ingenious device which the original did not contain. This device permits supplemental appointees to be themselves supplemented as they attain the age of seventy-five years. If any one of the first five appointees reaches that age before 1941 the opportunity for a sixth appointment is assured.

The effect of this measure on the lower courts is to permit substantially the same number of immediate appointments as the original bill contemplated. There were, on Feb. 5, 1937, nineteen judges of federal district and circuit courts who were seventy or more years of age. The substitute measure limits appointments to these courts to twenty. In immediate practical results the two bills are almost identical.

There are other provisions of the substitute entirely out of harmony with the requirements of an independent judiciary. While the original proposal made supplemental appointments mandatory, in this plan they are permissive: additional judges "may" be appointed. Thus the size of the courts affected, including the Supreme Court, can to a considerable extent be manipulated by the Executive. Further, a reserve of appointments to the Supreme Court may be accumulated, by a process of withdrawing nominations, so that the threat of several new appointments at once can be suspended over the court indefinitely.

These are the salient features of the revised ptoposal. If a bill which embodies them is accepted as a "compromise," and the public which rallied to protect the judiciary acquiesces in its passage, then a possible victory for public opinion will be converted into a most humiliating defeat. I greatly fear that the constitutional crisis of which your editorial speaks is not passing; it has arrived. Upon the general awareness of this emergency, and the support given our elected representatives in the coming weeks, the practical outcome of the entire struggle will depend.

Boston. Talcott M. Banks Jr.
Chairman, Volunteer Citizens Committee

Betsy Ross's House on Arch Street

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have always regarded your paper as a splendid example of high class and excellent journalism. It is a pleasure to note its treatment of international and national news.

I was, therefore, a bit surprised when I read, in your columns of the rededication of the so called Betsy Ross Flag House at No. 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia. The preponderating weight of historical authority, both in Philadelphia and throughout the country at large, is against the legend. It owes its origin to the paper of William J. Canby, a grandson, read on March 14, 1870 before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. There is no corroboration for the story or the Canby paper. Professor Jackson, an eminent historian of Philadelphia, has proved conclusively that Betsy Ross never lived at 239 Arch Street but at 233. The latter building was demolished in 1857.

Newark, N. J. THEODORE D. GOTTLIEB

The Wide Horizon

Who Gets the Consumers' Dollar?

By Nathanael H. Engle
Assistant Director, United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

EVERY time you make a purchase at a retail store you are setting in motion with your dollar a train of events which extend back from the retailer through the wholesaler, broker and manufacturer to the remote sources of raw materials on the farm, in the forest or mine, and often to distant parts of the world. Continual struggle by all of these groups of producers for a share in your dollar characterizes the competitive structure. Just how this dollar is distributed is, moreover, the cause of endless argument. A vast ignorance of the true facts prevails.

It has become accepted almost as a truism that middlemen take too large a share of the consumers' dollar, while producers receive too small a share. Instead of a truism, this statement is very misleading, if not absolutely false. The average dollar expended for merchandise in the United States is divided among processors and middlemen on a basis which does not appear unreasonable in view of the tasks which each group performs. The farmer receives about 34 cents of this mythical *average* dollar. The manufacturer's share is some 28½ cents, making a total of 62½ cents for *producers* in the narrow sense of the word and including transportation charges. The wholesaling process takes 8½ cents more and the retailing structure the remaining 29 cents, a total of 37½ cents for the middleman's share.

* * *

Let us trace this dollar a bit further and see what is done with it by these four groups of producers. All of them use a part of it to pay for the laborers which they employ in production and distribution. A few cents go to the transportation companies to pay freight charges. This part, in turn, is redistributed to laborers and to suppliers of various services and goods used by the railroads, trucking lines and other transport agencies, a small portion being retained as profits. Another portion of the dollar is used to pay for heat, light, water, gas, telephone and related services used in carrying on the business of the nation. Here again a redistribution takes place, as shown for the transportation share. Public utilities expend their share for labor and other expenses and keep a little for themselves.

The producers expend still another part of their share in the consumers' dollar for rent, taxes, miscellaneous supplies and other essentials to the conduct of their business. The money so expended in turn gives employment to labor and provides income for other groups, as do the shares taken by transportation and public utilities.

Finally, producers and middlemen alike retain a share in the form of profit which is their reward for the services which they render.

* * *

The exact amount which goes to each of these uses is not easily calculated, but certain items may be estimated with some degree of accuracy. Thus it is known that manufacturers on the average pay out 10½ cents of their share for wages of laborers and that wholesalers disperse 3½ cents and retailers 12½ cents for the same purpose. Thus out of the average consumers' dollar the former receives 34 cents, while wage earners in manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing receive 36½ cents. Between 23 cents and 25 cents go to transportation companies, public utilities, landlords and supply houses, a substantial portion, perhaps 8 cents to 10 cents, of which, in turn, goes to pay laborers. The remainder of 4½ cents to 6½ cents is retained as profits by manufacturers and wholesale and retail middlemen, and in the form of interest on invested capital.

The foregoing estimates afford a much better idea of where the consumers' dollar goes than can be obtained from most current discussions of the subject, based as they are on fancy rather than fact.

Mirror of World Opinion

WPA's Educational Projects

IT IS surprising to be told that 700,000 illiterates, most of them American-born, have learned to read and write in WPA classes. Besides grappling with illiteracy, the WPA has advanced funds for nursery schools, established classes for training in parenthood, financed vocational training for the unemployed, aided students in colleges and universities, organized classes in citizenship and, according to Mr. Hopkins, provided instruction in "any useful subject for which there is a demand and a teacher available."

Huge sums could no doubt be spent advantageously in elevating our educational standards. The percentage of illiteracy in this land of free schools is shamefully high and we are painfully deficient in the provision made for adult instruction. Nevertheless, it is highly questionable whether funds appropriated to create jobs for the unemployed should be utilized to develop an extensive adjunct to our educational system. An emergency educational program, the chief purpose of which is to provide work for idle school teachers, is necessarily wasteful, haphazard and amateurish. Mr. Hopkins is unduly optimistic in asserting that such a program is "helping to lay the groundwork for a permanent adult education movement." At most it has shown that there are gaps in our system of education that need to be filled.

If the Federal Government desires to assist the states to improve and expand local systems of education, it should work through permanent agencies equipped to handle educational problems effectively and with single-minded attention to the main objective. Most assuredly it should divorce this educational program from any form of work relief and also divest itself of direct responsibility for administration of the system. The creation of jobs for unemployed school teachers does not justify the excursion of the WPA into an alien field.—*Washington Post.*

Self-Enforcing Stability

TO BE stable, a civilization must be largely "self-sanctioning"; that is, the chief compulsions to order and co-operation must be the inner drives of habit, character, and purpose, rather than outward compulsion. Those who determine the types of social processes with which people shall be familiar and on which they shall rely will greatly influence the character of government and of society.

Democratic ways reproduce themselves, and arbitrariness reproduces itself. Neither produces its opposite. It was said that in Russia and Italy violence was a means to a good end, but it seems that violence was a school for vaster violence. The dictatorship of capital in the end does not produce peace and reasonableness, but strife. The dictatorship of labor would do the same.

Democracy—the way of reasonableness—will be promoted by reasonableness, and, not by violence or by arbitrariness. That holds true equally in business, in labor, and in government.—*A. E. M., in Antioch (College) Notes, Ohio.*